The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Naval.

Commodore William W. McKean, United States Navy, died at the commodore's residence, Rochester, N. Y., on October 8, in the 72d. He was 32 years old when he joined the navy, and has been in the service since 1802.

The Black Hawk, flag-ship of the Mississippi Squadron, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 23d at Mount City.

Miscellaneous.

In the recent battle for the possession of Bisbeby, a number of the rebels were killed because of our guns used, and not alone, according to Brigadier-General Steele, as a result of his artillery. General Steele's report has a brilliant account of the use of the gun here, and they were used during the whole attack. One shot that a rebel gun is known to have killed, and wounded 12 Confederate soldiers, and the Rebels stated they were the most destructive guns used. It is the design of Col. Thomas and Capt. McKean to send three "twelve-footers" and a twenty-pounder Sentinel Commission Rifle, to see how much they will bring at all the soldiers, for hundreds of them were fired sans end at those matters.

All restrictions upon domestic commerce and trade, except as to articles contraband of war, in the State of Virginia, are removed hereafter, by the authority of the President, revoked to remove all partial and unjust operation of the rules of trade, imposed on the south only and not in the military possession of the United States, and to remove the inland navigation from which accumulation is manufactured, all incentives to the rebellion, and all pretext for the agitation, by agitators, of the political question of the war, for factious ends, and all spurious hopes, not to be deemed contraband of war.

It was reported in New-Orleans on the 16th, that Red River was so obstructed by the rise of the Arkansas, which was occupied by the Texan cavalry, on the 15th, occupying the country for 40 miles, that it is the out-lie of withdrawal guidance. Had Red River not been so obstructed, the rise of about 10,000 troops to Texas, with which he will move into Mexico, the end of the war would be with the Union armies.

The steamer Massachusetts, which left Washington on Sunday loaded with troops for the front, was struck off Dutchman Point about 10 o'clock. Government tug Hatch Hickman, sinking the latter in deeply. The soldiers were all disembarked, and among their new arrangements, jumped on board the Diamond and the Sun, to the new Lines, and the Massachusetts moved on down the river in a double-ended.

Parties recently from Richmond report a very considerable party of white men, who are now coming into the lines. Rather to separate, Union or Confederate, or to remain in the Confederate lines, Union citizens, and second-or-second-conscripted rebels, are now coming in, and the Confederate lines have begun to be subject to the military Governor of Richmond, ordering Gen. Stoughton.

The Richmond Whig and Enquirer have announced having lost in all citizens of 25 cents and half of it more, or 12 cents, and the Whig's loss is to a ten-year extent. The Portsmouth Blood has been designated as a rebel, and Richmond has its dominant citizens and soldiers. The Spotswood Hotel is Rebelism already, and the Rebel Congress is required to immediately vacate their rooms and hotel.

Gen. Stoughton, on the 12th, at Fredericksburg, Va., the 10th, directs that if among the parolees, prisoners of Confederate service, who are those who desire to return North with their families for the purpose of settlement, they will be allowed to do so, taking the oath of allegiance, be furnished with transportation to Washington, and be free to go.

The trading boats Sylph, St. Paul and another, name unknown, were captured and burned by Confederate guerrillas at Hatchie River, near Bolivar. The steamer Hanover Closed, in velocity at Bolivar Ba. No, commanded a stern, and had demanded, and surrendered a quantity of freight, and also settlers were burned. Also left for New-Orleans on the 12th.

A temporary blockade of Boston harbor by Danish Union vessels was ordered on Saturday, two steamers being anchored in the channel, and a number of vessels lying off the harbor. Boston was surprised to see a fleet of 20 off the Boston Harbor, and a blockade of the slightest preceding has occurred.

West Point, Columbus, Griffin and Macon, all in Georgia, have been in the hands of the rebels. Gen. Tyler was killed and 110 men captured at West Point. A thousand rebels were engaged in the fight and capture. Gen. Pemberton of Georgia has called on the militia between the ages of 16 and 60 for the defense of the State.

A recent official report shows that 31,000 enlisted men have been enlisted in the state in Kentucky, 1,200 were furnished to the navy and about 4,000 Indian, Tennessee, and Ohio. Eleven are regiments are being organized, which, when completed, will bring the quota of 20,000 colored men for Kentucky. Over 10 regiments of men enlisted.

Major-Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command, have been captured, and nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's men are captured, and about 400 men, officers of his by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish the Northern Line of Virginia.

A delegation of the citizens of Danville, Va., have arrived at Richmond, and have asked for the protection of the Richmond and Danville Railroad that the work may be carried on, and the property of the Rebellion would be granted, provided they took the oath of allegiance.

Capt. Pond, 26th New-York, proceeded to Bethel Sun to the New Jersey Regiment, and Lieut. Lieutenant Col. Sherman proceeded 16—miles of which were engaging by the 26th New-York, and Lieut. Bunkel the three hours in the same of the President and the military Governor.

All the parolled officers of Lee's army who are now in Richmond, are ordered to report to the Provost Marshal, Gen. Stoughton, and be furnished with passes and leaves, to report to the Provost Marshal office of the Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Virginia.

A new military division, which embraces the Department of Ohio, the state of Ohio and Indiana and each part of South Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major-Gen. Sherman, has been created, and Major-Gen. Halleck is assigned to the command.

The Port of Mobile has formally surrendered to the Rebels, and Mobile is occupied by the Rebel cavalry. Gen. Gardner, a large number of Confederate troops were in the city, and Gen. Gardner's report declares the surrender was unavoidable. Gen. Banks's Corps is on the way to Mobile.

Nevertheless, Gen. Banks's 20th that nearly all of his men surrendered to Gen. Sherman, there are still enough to make a corps of 20,000 men, and Gen. Banks's Corps is on the way to Mobile.

The following is the official account of the surrender of men and arms surrendered by Lieut. Pendleton, 26th, 11th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st, Gen. Grant has been officially notified that Mobile has been completely evacuated.

Among the trophies of Gen. Sherman's expedition are 10 battle flags and colours. The Confederates at Selma were forced to the ground, and the rebels wrapt the last of their remarkable circumstances connected with the consolidation is that all the prisoners in the theater and have engaged in prayer for the success of the morning of 24th. They were accompanying them in the rebels to their Death passed on the days after the consolidation of the cut to the last day of the rebellion, and the attempted rebellion, and the rebels, and the attempted rebellion, and the rebels, and the attempted rebellion, and the rebels

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865.

WHAT HE DID NOT SAY.

The earthly remains of our late President have passed through our City and are still on their way to their final rest. It seems, then, a fit moment for recalling attention to the wisdom and patriotism evinced by our loved and lost leader in his reserve and silence—in what he took care *not* to say or do during his occupancy of the Presidential chair. For many a fool has the credit of clever or smart sayings—perhaps justly: but to refrain from follies that are current and popular, steadfastly refusing to lend them any countenance whatever, evinces a profound and invincible sagacity rare among even the ablest of public men.

I. Mr. Lincoln, throughout his arduous term of service of President—in fact, throughout his entire public career—utterly, stubbornly refused to utter a word calculated to embroil us in a contest with any foreign power. "ONE WAR AT A TIME"—the words with which he decided the Trent case—were the key-note of his entire official career. He never proposed the idea, once so popular, of getting out of our domestic struggle by plunging into one with a European power. None of the bogus "Monroe doctrine" bravado, which so tickles the ears of most groundlings, ever escaped his lips. He was of course annoyed and embarrassed by the French invasion of Mexico, and he never concealed his dislike to that Napoleonic blunder; but he felt that it ill became the chief of a great nation to indulge in warnings and menaces which he was notoriously unable, during our Civil War, to back by material persuasions. It would have been easy and popular to plunge the country into a great foreign war; but that would have been to insure its permanent disruption and overthrow. Mr. Lincoln saw the right from the outset, and had the courage and patriotism to pursue it.

II. He never talked vindictively, nor threatened to hang or shoot men who were not in his power. He probably had as clear and keen a perception of the wickedness of the Slaveholders' Rebellion as any other man could have; but he said little about it, and never barked at those who were not within reach of his bite. Mrs. Glass's initial direction for hare-cooking—"First, catch your hare"—he was never tempted to violate. And if wrath and bitterness, with a fearful looking-for of judgment, now pervade the Rebel breast, it was not incited by anything ever uttered by President Lincoln.

III. He always kept us clear as might be of the tangle of premature "Reconstruction." He instinctively saw from the start; in this as in other respects, the folly of quarreling over the disposition of the fox's skin while the fox was still uncaught. First, break the back of the Rebellion before you undertake to pass sentence on the Rebel chiefs; vanquish and disperse the Rebel armies before you quarrel about the terms of readmitting to our counsels States not yet ready to come back on any terms. To settle questions as they severally arise, and not to divide the loyal strength on topics not yet in order, were among the maxims by which President Lincoln's course was steadily guided. When "Reconstruction" became practical, he was ready to act on it, and not before. His refusal to approve the Wade-Davis bill of last year was based avowedly on this principle. And his successor will find *his* task lighter in consequence.

Our country has had greater statesmen, abler speakers or writers, more efficient administrators, than Abraham Lincoln; but which of them ever evinced such a talent for silence where speech was perilous and the events of to-morrow very likely to overset the wisest judgment of to-day? While his wise and noble acts are duly honored, let not his equally beneficent hesitations and reticences be forgotten.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson grows steadily in public confidence and esteem, in spite of the injustice done to the country as well as to him in compelling him to make off-hand responses to two or three elaborate addresses per day, intended to enlighten him as to his duties as well as with regard to the importance and influence of those who make him the target of their orations. He was so recently inducted into his great trust that he must bear these inflictions for the moment; but we feel confident that his complaisance is very nearly exhausted, so that he will very soon ask his haranguers to give him a chance to attend to his business by minding their own. He is firm though courteous, and will not allow time that belongs to the public to be bored away much longer.

Mr. Johnson has some rare qualifications for the vast responsibility so suddenly thrust upon him. In the first place, it will not be easy to expose him to prejudice as a "Yankee." He is a Southerner born and bred: he never lived in a Free State till he made one free for himself; and it will be difficult to make the Poor Whites of the South believe him their natural, implacable foe. It will be up-hill work to diffuse a belief that he is keeping up the War on purpose to enrich Eastern manufacturers. Having always been a Democrat, it will be a job to induce any but Irishmen to oppose him in the interest of "Democracy." Since he has always voted against Protective duties, it will be hard to induce a general belief that he is fighting to secure enhanced imposts. Having always till now voted and acted as though Blacks had no rights which Whites are bound to respect, it is no light task to convince the public that he is lured from the path of peace by "nigger-worship," "nigger on the brain," or anything out of *that* shop. In short, he is in a position to stand well with a majority of our people, and we trust he will.

But more: he knows the Rebellion, egg and bird; its incitements, its pretexts, its leaders, their objects and their hopes. He knows how far the South has been perverted or tainted by that Rebellion, and wherein it is safe to temper Justice with Mercy. And when he—in a Proclamation or otherwise—shall set forth the extent to which he will grant amnesty, and wherein he must insist that the law shall take its course, there will be a very general disposition to acquiesce in his conditions and limitations in the firm belief that he knows what is necessary in the premises, and will be as rigorous as he must, and no more so.

Mr. Johnson's response to the address of the British envoy is admirable alike in substance and manner, and will be read with satisfaction abroad. If the bores of all sorts will but give him a chance, we feel a steadily growing confidence that his Administration will prove efficient, successful and popular.

SHERMAN—JOHNSTON—JOHNSON—RECONSTRUCTION.

The repeatedly reported surrender of Johnston to Sherman turns out, on full development, a queer bit of diplomacy, whence you can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman or Sherman to Johnston. As it was by its terms conditional, to be valid only in case of its approval at Washington, it has of course been disapproved, and Gen. Grant sent down post-haste to Raleigh to take charge of affairs in North Carolina and preclude any more blunders.

But this misstep only sets in a more striking light the necessity, the urgency that exists for the dispersion of the well-dressed mobs that chase each other into the audience-chamber of our new President and there insist on spouting at him and making him talk to them in reply. If there ever were time for such exercises and exhibitions, there surely is none now. The people of the rebellious States are anxiously awaiting the terms of Peace and Reconstruction which it is the President's imperative duty to prescribe and announce. They want to know which among them are to be exposed to the penalties of baffled treason, and which may safely return to and remain with their families. The sowing and planting season is rapidly passing, yet Industry remains completely disorganized, apprehensive, distrustful, anxiously awaiting deliverance or doom. The Freedmen are deserting the plantations where they are needed and huddling in the cities, where they are already in excess, and where there is little or nothing to do. The Public Debt is still rapidly accumulating; our armies are burning and otherwise destroying millions' worth of property that is sorely needed, and which we shall wish unburned a few weeks hence. Everything calculated to alarm and disturb the South has been said: the words fitted to calm and reassure her yet remain unspoken. When will the self-appointed delegations have done magnifying their office and give the new President opportunity to think and speak on the one topic of greatest imminence and of transcendent importance?

The task of reconstruction is at best grave and difficult. It will tax the loftiest statesmanship. To resettle society in the South on the basis of Freedom for All is an arduous undertaking. The difficulty ever-present to the mind of a practical man—which we take Andrew Johnson eminently to be—is, How to reconcile the fundamental democratic rule of government by a majority vote with the necessity of taking care that the loyal people of the ex-Rebel States shall not be put under the feet of the disloyal. To the solution of this problem, the new President and his counselors must promptly and intently address themselves, it being essential that their conclusion should be, first, right; next, as promptly announced as may be. Wherefore, we pray you, Messrs. speech-makers and delegations, to let them alone!

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

One of many letters of similar tenor recently received, says, in perfect simplicity, "I assure you that what you say in favor of Peace and of lenity to Rebels does not *represent* the sentiments of your subscribers in this quarter." We haven't the least doubt of it. Representing—that is reflecting, conforming to—the changing opinion of the hour, may not be difficult; but it surely cannot be achieved by those who do not try; and we never attempted the task, finding it unadapted to our mental habits and tastes. We might hoe cotton for a peck of corn and a couple of pounds of bacon per week, with a few cuts of a horsewhip thrown in at intervals; we can certainly chop cord-wood or dig potatoes for a living, for we have tried; but, to *represent* public opinion in the editorial columns of a newspaper is a task quite outside of our capacity. The physical possibility of doing it may or may not inhere in our faculties; the moral does not.

We are sometimes inspired with intense disgust for a vocation whereof the popular estimate appears to be so sordid and low. We have quite often received epistles gravely informing us that what we think and say on a certain topic is unpopular, in the evident presumption that we only need to know this to make us wear ship at once, and come short round on the other tack. The notion that a writer should ever undertake to resist, correct and improve public sentiment seems as inconceivable to our mentors as that a man should practice law with a view to the promotion of justice rather than for the sake of the money he might earn by it.

If the public is to be made any better, it must have instructors who do not "represent" its average views, but are wiser, better, profounder, than they are. A journalist who uniformly "represents" the popular opinion may make his newspaper profitable to its publishers: but what can he possibly have done for his readers? As a vehicle of news, his sheet may be valuable; but his editorials, considered as lamps along the public highway and guides to correct thinking, can be of no use whatever.

The idea which seems to lie at the bottom of the degrading conception of our calling which we find prevalent seems to be not far from this: An editor is an intellectual gladiator, whom we hire or pay to find or invent reasons for the course which we have predetermined to take. He is like the lawyer who, being paid his fee, does his best for his client, whether that client's case be good or bad. He cannot always win; but he must ascertain what his clients want and "represent" it as well as he can.

Now we know and could name journals that always mean to "go with the tide," and generally succeed in this: we presume that they also succeed in making money; but they have no more influence on public opinion than the weathercock has on the direction or force of the wind. They may be consulted as evidence of what is popular, and may, in that view, have a certain value, but in no other are they worth a straw.

Sometimes, we are addressed by a person who says, "I have taken your paper fifteen or twenty years, and have never disagreed with it till now." We are very sorry to hear it; for, in the course of so many years, we must have been many times wrong, and you ought to have detected some of those errors. The end and aim of this journal are, not to make its readers think in all cases as we do, but to teach them to think for themselves. We state our own opinions freely and frankly; we ask for them a fair consideration and a candid judgment; but we never dreamed that every one would make them his own. In fact, if we supposed every one united in the belief of a certain proposition, we should waste no words in its defense. It is precisely because we presume an opinion *not* generally entertained that we show cause for cherishing it.

On a single point, we insist on being better understood. Several have written us, protesting against "sentimentality," "tenderness to criminals," &c. They entirely mistake our position. It is in the interest not of the criminal but of the yet undepraved that we resist penal inflictions that tend to barbarize the community. It is in the interest of Human Liberty that we resist all that tends to invest the defeated champions of Slavery with the honors of martyrdom. We cannot well agree with those who hold that a great criminal escapes punishment unless the law takes his life or inflicts on him some kind of physical torture: for our respective stand-points are not within hail of each other; but we can possibly make students of history and of human nature comprehend that no party triumphant in a great civil war ever yet suffered from treating its vanquished opponents with too much lenity. The danger is all the other way: for there will always be a hundred voices crying "Smite!" for every one which pleads "Spare!" In fact, they who would silence the one only evince an uneasy consciousness that their side of the question can not abide discussion. Better let all be fairly heard, and believe that they who "bear the sword" in such a crisis are most unlikely, even if unprompted to rigor, to "bear it in vain."

REWARDS FOR THE MURDERER.

An order from the Secretary of War this morning published offers a reward of Fifty Thousand Dollars for the arrest of the murderer of Abraham Lincoln, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. This makes the total of all offered rewards more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars—a sum which—if *any* sum were needed—ought to stimulate the best detective talent and the country with unremitting exertions. Twenty-five Thousand Dollars are offered for the arrest of G. A. Atzerot, *alias* "Port Tobacco," and the same sum for David C. Harold, both accomplices of Booth. Liberal rewards will also be paid for any information in aid of the arrest of either of these criminals. Persons harboring or assisting the murderers will be deemed accomplices, and all citizens are summoned to give their personal aid to the efforts of the authorities in their quest.

It has already been suggested that municipal authorities all over the country should offer rewards for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices—all such rewards to be cumulative, and to be paid in case of an arrest in any part of the country. Here in the North perhaps no additional incentive to vigilance is required, but large sums will be likely to tempt the people of the South to seek and surrender these bloody villains—and it is of course somewhere in Southern territory, if anywhere in America, that Booth is now secreted unless he is still in concealment in Washington. Probably Jeff. Davis might hesitate to give him shelter openly, but he would facilitate his escape, or cover his retreat, if possible. Every incident of the assassination shows with what care the whole scheme was elaborated, and it seems idle to suppose that the arrangements for escape were not equally complete with those for the murder. We have never doubted that Booth might cross in a boat the negligently-guarded Potomac, and that once on the Virginia shore he would be hurried away into enemy's territory by guerrillas skulking near for that purpose. It is Southerners therefore, loyal, neutral, and hostile, who are to be tempted by great offers into surrendering Booth. We presume the spirit of Mr. Stanton's offer would include a delivery of the body of the criminal, dead or alive.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL IN CANADA.

It is, we believe, the common belief of all the European residents in the United States, that no country of Europe has ever witnessed anything approaching the exhibition of mourning throughout the United States on the death of President Lincoln. The funeral services in British America are no less remarkable. There is probably no precedent in the world's history of a whole country paying such tribute of honor to the memory of the head of a foreign nation. In almost every town of Canada the places of business were closed on Wednesday from 12 to 2; the churches were thronged for the celebration of the funeral rites, public buildings and private houses were largely draped in mourning, and all voices united in the manifestation of grief at the loss sustained by the United States and of horror at the work of the assassin. Previously, the town councils with a very creditable unanimity had passed resolutions of sympathy with the family of the murdered President and with the people of the United States. We have had, in the course of this war, to register many acts of unfriendliness toward the United States on the part of a considerable portion of the press and the people of British America. It is gratifying to acknowledge this expression of sympathy on the part of our neighbors in our great national affliction.

SOUTHWARD HO!

A few people have not forgotten a once famous volume of the most odious and impertinent comparisons, compiled and published a few years ago, under the most exciting of difficulties, by one Hinton Rowan Helper of North Carolina. Viewed in the light of this Spring's occurrences, it seems to have been suggested in the spirit of prophecy. How indignantly were the ideas of an irrepressible conflict and of any impending crisis of the South spurned at that time! Yet the crisis impended none the less, and came, and has chiefly passed. Comparisons which were odious then can offend nobody now. The secrets which Helper so impertinently tattled of have been thrown open since to public gaze by the keepers of the prison themselves. In tearing down the barriers erected for their own protection, in order that they might spread Slavery and let it pass out, the rebellious leaders forgot that Freedom stood waiting to rush in. They invited and defied the irrepressible conflict whose existence they scouted; and the question which two generations have battled over has now been forever settled in four years.

The topographical structure of the Continent clearly shows that it must be inhabited by one nation, inasmuch as all the natural boundaries, the rivers and mountain chains, tend from North to South, and no artificial line can ever destroy them. But the unity of political existence which these natural and ineffaceable boundaries declare a necessity had been unknown until the war came. The Ohio was a veritable barrier, and North and South were more truly foreign nations than Turkey and Russia, for they were not only not the same, but not homogeneous; not only separate, but diametrically opposed in system and interest. Along the line of the Ohio River, as along an insurmountable and impenetrable wall, the stream of emigration which rose in Great Britain and Continental Europe rolled to the West. But this was not because westward is any more the natural movement of emigration than southward; but because one path was open, the other closed. Emigration seeks to exchange the hard for the easy, the stubborn for the generous soil. It crossed the mountains and the Mississippi because Slavery guarded the way southward with a flaming sword; now it will follow them.

We will not repeat the comparisons frequently made between several Free and several Slave States, but merely note at present the relative extent to which civilization—such civilization as it was—has penetrated the prominent States of the ex-Southern Confederacy. Even Virginia, the oldest of all, had in 1860 but eleven millions of acres of improved lands, against nineteen millions unimproved, giving only round numbers; North Carolina six millions against seventeen millions; Georgia eight millions against eighteen millions; Missouri six millions against thirteen millions; Arkansas one million against seven millions; and so on to Texas, which had two millions against twenty millions. Only Delaware and Maryland had improved half their land; but in the case of the Free States the comparison is simply the same difference turned the other way. Of course each man had the wilderness for his nearest neighbor. Missouri—a State larger than all New-England—had 17.54 inhabitants to the square mile, which was almost precisely the average through the South. Maryland, with one crowded city, reached the high figure of 73.43, this maximum lessening down through the list, until the inhabitants of Texas and Florida shouted to their neighbors, every one of whom had more than one-third of a square mile of territory to stretch his lordly legs in. Yet in so sparsely settled a State as Vermont, solely agricultural, and lacking a single really large town, there were about 35 persons to the mile; and this crowding reached its climax in Massachusetts, where 157.83 persons had but a mile to themselves. Yet, little Massachusetts had one-seventh more wealth than Virginia, and one-half more than Missouri; and in the aggregate of what are termed products of industry—a loose but expressive wording, by the way—exceeded by 60 per cent the product of all the Slave States combined; and her manufactures of boots and shoes exceeded in value the total product of flour and meal of the entire South.

But the Northern swords that have gone South during the war will very speedily return thither as Northern plowshares. The West—that part which is now the West—is not the best portion of the Continent. The Territories now undeveloped have their mines to attract settlement, but they are not the richest lands after all. Slavery seized the best, and might have kept them had it been willing to cultivate as well as to gather. The war has left very little but the naked soil; but that is enough. Virginia has been literally enriched by slain. The rest of the South has been viewed, and the region traversed by Sherman, formerly almost as much *terra incognita* as that wherein the Nile rises, is marked for the harrow already. The Tennessee and Cumberland, the James, the Alabama, and the Missouri will become the magnificent water-ways Nature meant them to be. New-England will not hereafter be the exclusive workshop for the South, but her own streams will turn her own spindles for the partial supply of her wants. Baltimore will become a great *entrepot*, and Norfolk may find use for her magnificent harbor, while Kentucky shares with Ohio the benefits of the river which separates them. Missouri is directly upon the natural highway of nations across the Continent, and cannot escape being banded to other States by the Pacific Railway if she would. Economically considered alone, the war has paid its cost; discounted in advance, by breaking down the artificial barrier erected by Slavery against the passage of emigration toward its natural and inevitable level.

If any young man, therefore, within the reach of this article, is burning to come after his certain fortune in New-York, we entreat him to keep away. This country is fast assimilating in its older portions to the condition of European countries, where it is continually becoming harder for a beginner to wrest success and fortune from his life. Classes and conditions are becoming settled, and barriers harder and harder to break are arising. If you contemplate coming to New-York or any other crowded city, don't come. Fortune is in broader fields. Like Freedom, "her broad van seeks unplanted lands." Emigration is a natural law necessary for the perpetuation of human societies and political systems; obey it. The war has opened the door and has shown Northern enterprise a new Canaan. Southward Ho!

GRANT'S VICTORY.

A Washington correspondent recently telegraphed us that the number of men actually surrendered by Lee to Gen. Grant did not exceed seven or eight thousand, and drew thence the inference that the victory was glorious only as a "moral" triumph—whatever that may be. Were the estimate of numbers correct, the inference would not, and still less would the innuendo, be pardonable which some journals have built upon it. But there is abundant evidence as to the strength of Lee's army, and the following statement is perhaps as exact as any. A correspondent of yesterday's *Times* says:

I had an estimate made by one of Gen. Hill's (or Longstreet's) staff, and, as it is no doubt a very fair one, I append it:

Ewell's corps	7,000
Longstreet's command	6,000
Hill's corps	12,000
Anderson's corps	9,000
Gordon's corps	7,000
Artillery	5,500
Cavalry (two divisions)	5,500
Locals (Custis Lee's command)	4,000
Total	56,000
In addition to these can be added:	
Teamsters and train men	3,000
Detailed men	3,000
Other non-combatants	5,000

This makes the total strength of Lee's army 67,000 men, inside the defenses of Petersburg and Richmond. Official statements of his losses during the eleven days campaign which preceded his surrender are lacking, but if we put them at the large figure of 40,000, there will remain 27,000 surrendered by Lee as prisoners of war. And if we stop there, it is an extraordinary feat of generalship to compel the surrender in any circumstances—the actual bodily surrender—of an army so large as that.

But this is by no means a complete exhibit of the facts. It is not the number which Lee surrendered at last but the number which he had at the beginning of the campaign that is the measure of his antagonist's superior genius. If Lee lost 40,000 men in eleven days by death, wounds, and capture, how is the glory of his conqueror diminished by that fact? In what particular was it a less feat of arms to put 40,000 men *hors du combat* in eleven days than to have spared a portion of them for the final capitulation? Obviously, Lee's losses all through the campaign are to be counted as the successive trophies of the victor, and it might even be said that the fewer troops Lee had to surrender on the 9th of April so much the greater was the triumph of Grant.

The number of the Union army has also been overstated in the same way and to the same end of reducing the credit which a grateful nation gives to its first general. Grant's forces, it is said, were 123,000 men. Reckoning every man under his immediate command, garrisons, sick, &c., included, that number might be reached, but it conveys no true idea of his actual available force that shared the fighting of this campaign. The correspondent above quoted puts that force at 75,000, with which estimate our own information and opinion pretty nearly coincide. In the final struggle, therefore, the numbers stood 75,000 to 67,000; for *all* Lee's force must be reckoned, since in the defense of Petersburg and Richmond first, and then still more on the retreat, every man the Rebel leader had was and must have been utilized.

With a numerical superiority of about 12,000 men Gen. Grant forced his enemy out of the strongest defenses on the continent, cut off his retreat, destroyed more than half his army, and compelled him to surrender the rest. And he did that in eleven days!

Three captains created the art of war as it exists to-day in Europe—Marlborough, Frederick and Napoleon. Grant's last campaign entitles him to rank with either of the two former, and in several important elements of military greatness places him on a level even with the great French captain. We trust we have heard the last of efforts to belittle his fame and his services.

URUGUAY.

We have already announced the end, after a duration of about two years, of the civil war in the Republic of Uruguay. The insurrection headed by Gen. Flores, the chief of the party of "Colorados," has been successful. The City of Montevideo having become untenable, President Aguirre, at the instance of the representatives of the foreign powers, resigned his office in favor of the Vice-President Villalba, who, on Feb. 20, agreed with Gen. Flores upon the following conditions of peace: Full and entire amnesty for all political crimes and offenses; restoration to their owners of the confiscated property; confirmation of the rank and offices conferred upon the officers of each of the two armies; a general election within the shortest possible time.

The Government of Brazil is not fully satisfied with these stipulations, and has deposed its minister at Montevideo, Pavanhos, for having guaranteed the execution of the treaty. A part of the Brazilian fleet which was blockading the port of Montevideo has been withdrawn, and will be employed in the war against Paraguay.

We recalled to mind recently a paragraph which appeared some months since in *The La Crosse* (Wisconsin) *Democrat* instigating the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. We have since received from a gentleman of this city the number of the paper containing it—that of August 29, 1864. It is the closing paragraph of a fierce political leader and is as follows:

"The man who votes for Lincoln now is a traitor. Lincoln is a traitor and murderer. He who pretending to war for, wars against the Constitution of our country is a traitor, and Lincoln is one of those men. He who calls and allures men to certain butchery, is a murderer, and Lincoln has done all this. *Had any former Democratic President warred upon the Constitution or trifled with the destinies of the Nation as Lincoln has, he would have been hurled to perdition long since. And if he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger point for the public good.*"

The heat and passion of a political campaign can neither excuse nor palliate the utterance of so atrocious a wish as this, though doubtless that will be the apology which the editor of *The La Crosse Democrat* will offer. The universal reprobation and loathing of all good men will be the only punishment that an indignant people should offer him. Should he retire forever from a profession to which he is a disgrace he will show that he has still some sense left of what is due to an outraged and insulted country.

The suggestion of a National Testimonial of admiration for the character and gratitude for the services of our late President in the form of a payment of $100,000 to his stricken family—no person to give more than $1—seems to us appropriate and timely. Abraham Lincoln has died for the country, precisely as if he had been shot down while serving in her armies. No one who now gives his dollar can be suspected of seeking to ingratiate himself with the powerful or in any manner serve his own private ends. Mr. Lincoln has been paid $25,000 a year in greenbacks; which is hardly more than half the value he would have received in time of peace, while not merely his labors and anxieties but the claims on his hospitality, the cost of his housekeeping, have been enormously increased. Just as he had surmounted the difficulties of his position, and had a prospect of better times before him, he is stricken dead by an assassin, and the $100,000 for a second term that the People had voted him goes to his successor. Not sympathy, nor benevolence, but simple justice, requires that this sum be made up to his family, without regard to their circumstances, whereof we know and wish to know nothing. We trust no dollar will be given to this fund by any but those who would rather pay it than not—who feel it a privilege to place the family of our great and good leader beyond the possibility of want. We hope soon to hear of some one having been appointed to receive contributions in this City. We can build all requisite monuments for our own satisfaction; but let us first pay our debt.

The latest news from St. Petersburg fortunately allays the fear which already began to be felt throughout the world in consequence of the epidemic disease in that city. The highest medical authorities now agree that the epidemic is not the plague, but only a somewhat more violent kind of a fever well-known in other countries. The hygienic condition of St. Petersburg is less satisfactory than that of the other larger cities of Europe, and is believed to be the direct cause of the increased rate of mortality. The correctness of the first statistical reports of the cases of sickness and deaths is denied, and the most recent returns are not calculated to cause any alarm.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Havana we learn that serious but cautiously guarded apprehensions exist there of an insurrection among the slaves. It is said that large deposits of arms have been found, and that several negroes have been arrested. The plot is said to embrace the slaves all over the Island, and the Government is fearful of an outbreak notwithstanding its premature discovery. Should the precautions taken prevent a rising, we shall probably, as is usual in such cases, hear little more about it. If otherwise it may lead to a revolution of very momentous consequences.

A correspondent asks what we would do with Jeff. Davis. *Answer.*—We would do nothing with him till we had caught him, and would *say* nothing calculated to increase the difficulty of catching him or that of putting down the Rebellion. If we had him fast, our treatment of him would be governed, first, by the conditions of his surrender, if such there were; next, by a careful determination of what was best for the country. But we fail to perceive the wisdom of counting chickens not yet hatched.

"Inquirer" asks if we are opposed to the infliction in *any* case of Death as a penalty of violated human law. *Answer.*—We have been opposing the Death Penalty openly and earnestly for at least twenty years, and are surprised at being asked whether we mean what we say. We never mean anything else.

We announced some time ago the establishment in Madrid of an association for the abolition of Slavery in the Spanish colonies. We are glad to learn that the society has begun its operations, and that the first "abolition" meeting which has ever been held in Spain was convened at Madrid on the 2d of April. The meeting was most crowded and enthusiastic. Señor Olozaga, one of the leaders of the Progresista party, has been elected President of the society.

The President has issued a Proclamation appointing the 25th of May next a day of Fasting and Prayer, in commemoration of the national affliction at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

From a gentleman who arrived from Charleston on Friday, we learn that news was received, just as the steamer was about leaving, of the complete success of an expedition recently sent out by Gen. Gillmore, under Brig.-Gen. E. D. Potter. Gen. Potter started from Sumterville for Manchester, and on the way destroyed all of the connecting railroad bridges on the line between Columbia and Florence. The expedition destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton, 7 locomotives and 43 passenger-cars, and brought back with it 2,500 liberated slaves. From 5,000 to 6,000 more of the same class were waiting to come in. As our informant had but a moment to make notes of these particulars, it was impossible to get further details. The result of the expedition, however, was considered satisfactory by Gen. Gillmore.

PERSONAL.—We cannot undertake to refute all the falsehoods we find afloat; but one concerning "a son of Horace Greeley," in the 14th New-York Cavalry, in Louisiana, his opinions, &c., &c., has obtained such general circulation that it may be just to say that Horace Greeley has no son now living, and that this fellow is an impudent swindler. A nephew and namesake of Horace Greeley is a private in the Army of the Potomac, but is no such person as this cavalry impostor.

THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.

Obsequies at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

Leaving Washington.

At 6 o'clock Friday morning the members of the Cabinet and many distinguished individuals met at the Rotunda to pay their last respects to the late Chief Magistrate. The Rev. Dr. Gurley offered up a fervent prayer, and at 7:40 the body was placed in a hearse, and followed to the depot by Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Staff, and Maj. B. B. French. Then came the Cabinet, consisting of Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison and Attorney-General Speed. The carriage of President Johnson followed the carriage containing Lieut.-Gen. Grant. On arriving at the depot, the coffin was placed in the car assigned. At precisely 8 o'clock the train started. The members of the Cabinet and others who were on the platform, as well as the crowd gathered in the rear of the depot, outside of the line of sentries, standing uncovered until the train passed out of view. The remains of little Willie Lincoln accompany those of his father.

Obsequies at Baltimore.

The funeral cortege arrived from Washington at the Cowden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, about 10 o'clock. Amid the tolling of the city bells and firing of minute guns from the forts, a procession composed of military and civic societies, under command of Brigadier-General Lockwood, was soon formed, Provost-Marshal Col. Woolley acting as Grand Marshal, and march taken to the Exchange, where the remains were laid in state in the rotunda. The catafalque was richly draped, the floor and sides of the dais being covered with black cloth. The canopy was formed of the same material—rich folds drooping from the four corners, and bordered with silver fringe. The cornice was adorned with silver stars, the sides and ends of the dais being similarly ornamented. The interior of the canopy was of black cloth, gathered in fluted folds to a central point, where was a large star of black velvet, studded with thirty-six stars, one for each State of the Union. The floor of the dais, on which the body of the dead President rested, was bordered with evergreens, japonicas, calla lilies, and other choice flowers. Upward of 10,000 persons succeeded in obtaining a view of the body, but double that number were denied the coveted privilege, as when the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. arrived the coffin was closed and the remains escorted by the military to the depot of the Northern Central Railroad. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock the funeral train was wending its way toward Harrisburg, Pa.

Upon reaching the State line at 5¼ o'clock it was found that Gov. Curtin had arrived from Harrisburg in a special train, accompanied by his staff. The greeting of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, adjoining States, was exceedingly cordial. At various places the national banner was displayed, either festooned with crape or bearing a black border. The same solemnity of countenance was everywhere seen, and all seemed to be profoundly silent spectators of the burial cortege. At York there occurred a scene of unsurpassed interest, the ladies asking permission to lay on the coffin a wreath of flowers. Gen. Townsend granted the request with a modification, that six of them might perform the service. During the performance of a dirge by an instrumental band, the flowers were brought forth and carried in procession to the funeral car, while the bells tolled, and all the men stood uncovered. The ladies entered the car, three on each side of the coffin, and the wreath having been handed to them they placed it in the center of the coffin, and then returned, those who witnessed the scene bitterly weeping. The bells continued to toll and the band to sound its mournful strains. The wreath was very large, about three feet in circumference. The outer circle was of roses, and alternate parallel lines were composed of white and red flowers, of the choicest description. The band of affection could not have contributed a more choice and delicate tribute to departed worth.

Funeral Honors at Harrisburg.

The train containing the President's remains reached Harrisburg at 8½ o'clock Friday evening. It was heavily raining; but notwithstanding this the streets were densely thronged, and a large military escort accompanied the remains of President Lincoln to the State House, amid the sound of minute guns, where the corpse was exposed to the view of the public until a late hour.

The train left for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Thousands of persons were sad witnesses of its departure. The patriotic daughters laid a wreath of flowers on the President's coffin. Gov. Bradford of Maryland, took leave of the party at Harrisburg. The cars in quick succession passed country houses, workshops and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train. Battle-flags were displayed everywhere, banners were at half-mast, badges of black were universal, and all elevated points, balconies, windows, housetops, &c., were occupied by persons of both sexes and all conditions.

The Philadelphia Obsequies.

The train containing President Lincoln's remains arrived at the Broad-st. station at precisely half-past four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, or two hours earlier than the schedule of time originally announced, in order to afford more of daylight for the display. Owing to some mismanagement or blunder, the procession did not move until six o'clock. The military, both white and black, made a fine display. The City Troop acted as body guard. In the procession were the Mayor, the City Councils, and other municipal authorities, Federal officers, army and navy officers stationed in the city and neighborhood, the Judiciary, members of the Legislature, Members of Congress, representatives of foreign courts, and numerous others of distinction. The firemen and every society, institute and organization were well represented, especially the Knight Templars, the Odd Fellows, and the Fenians. Many colored men also appeared as members of charitable and other societies, with appropriate badges and regalia. The chimes of St. Peter's and Christ Churches (Episcopal) were responded to by St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church. The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing the streets designated in the programme, when the Old State House having been reached, the corpse was taken into Independence Hall, where it was placed near the bell which first proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The Hall was clothed in such a manner as became the occasion, rendering the entire scene solemnly imposing. The houses, with but few, if any exceptions, were draped with mourning. Ingenuity was exhausted in showing to the best advantage this exterior manifestation of grief. The body of the President was visited by thousands during the night on invitation tickets from the Select Councils. Before daylight lines were formed east and west of Independence Hall, passing in by two stairways through the front windows, and out by the rear into the Square. By 10 o'clock these lines extended at least three miles, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River, thousands occupying three or four hours before accomplishing their object of seeing the remains. Great numbers of women took position in the line, and notwithstanding the fatigue of slow progress, effected their object. Many, only giving up when they fainted, were carried off by their friends. The scenes at the hall were impressively solemn, and not a few persons were affected to tears. An old colored woman, 65 or 70 years of age, thrilled the spectators with her open expressions of grief. Gazing for a few moments on the face of the dead, she exclaimed, clasping her hands, while tears coursed down her withered cheeks: "Oh, Abraham Lincoln! Oh, he is dead! he is dead!" The sympathy and love expressed by this poor woman found a response in every heart, and seemed to increase, if possible, the general grief. It was not until long after midnight that the coffin-lid was replaced, and the face thus forever hid from the afflicted citizens. The Philadelphians have done everything possible to show their respect for the distinguished deceased. The countenances of the people best express the sadness of their hearts. The good taste of the citizens of Philadelphia was displayed in the mourning habiliments of their dwellings and places of business. Among the most prominent were the residences of Gens. Grant and Meade, which were covered with flags festooned with crape. Numerous military officers have their headquarters in Girard-st., and they are beautifully draped. The ladies appeared with mourning badges on their left shoulders, and this custom was so general that its non-observance was noticed.

The funeral train left at 4 o'clock Monday morning for New-York, where it is due at 10 a. m.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Reception of President Lincoln's Remains.

The Body in State at the City Hall.

The Occasion.

The footprints of History are seen in the great incidents that mark its progress. In a great national crisis like that through which the American people are passing, those footprints will be distinct and frequent. Among them all none will be more observable to the historian whose great privilege it shall be to write the chronicle of these times, than the Funeral Obsequies of our murdered President. His progress to Washington in 1861 was marked by significant circumstances. The solemn funeral pageant which returns his remains to their last resting-place in Illinois will exhibit striking and instructive contrasts.

When he was received in New-York, a chosen chief magistrate of a people who thought themselves great, the public expression was feeble and cold, marked chiefly by features of curiosity. How all this is changed! Now a million of people join in expressing horror of the "deep damnation of his taking off," and mourning at the nation's loss. All classes and all nationalities unite with one accord in an expression of a measure of respect which is so general and so extended as to be well nigh unwieldy. And this union of sometimes discordant popular elements seems to be earnest and honest, as though each individual felt himself honored in awarding honor to the great departed. If human sentiment and feeling could take physical form, it would be seen that this great procession which follows the dead President, would be surrounded and encompassed with an atmosphere of grief at the loss, and the expression akin to worship, of the great virtues of the deceased. This great movement from Washington to Springfield will form a grand tableau in history, as though the heart of the nation had been borne in a sacred urn to the future Mecca of the American people.

Great events produce great characters; but it remained for Providence to assign the greatest of all to the duty of guiding this nation through its life-struggle before that event was foreshadowed or anticipated by the parties to be engaged in it. The people did not know, but they now see, that the election of 1860, which was then supposed to determine an Administration, was, in fact, under Providence, designed to determine the fate of Human Liberty in America and the world. The citizens of New-York mourn the loss of a patriot martyr; the friends of Liberty throughout the world, if permitted, would join in the obsequies. The pageant has been as great as it has been solemn, and those who have joined it it would have made it more solemn if it had been possible. It measures the ability of the people, and not their desire.

1861 AND 1865.

One can hardly realize, seeing the air full of flags draped in mourning, that then the number displayed was so small (about 30) that a list of the establishments which raised the national ensign in token of greeting was published in the newspapers. Occasionally, however, were hung out words of welcome and of cheer. We remember one that expressed a dim foreboding of the country's trials, with a pious prayer for the chosen head of the nation. The words were: "May God preserve the Union, and give Abraham Lincoln wisdom and strength to rule over it." Now that he has accomplished his work, turning to the wayside scroll, we read the popular verdict:

> "To the roll of the illustrious dead who have sealed with blood their devotion to the cause of Liberty and Justice,
> History has added the name of
> ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
> Elevated to the highest honors by the people, at the most critical period of his country's history, he endured four years of unequaled anxiety, added to an intellectual labor rarely if ever equaled.
> His work is done; his record made.
> Many mourn the Man; the whole nation mourns The President."

His countrymen more than mourn him; they almost idolize him. Those who visit the remains feel as though they were on holy ground and in the presence of a great and good man.

"The human life that closed so well
No lapse of folly now can stain;
The lips whence Freedom's accents fell
No meaner thought can now profane.

"Oh! countrymen, our deep regret
Is wasted here; arise and pay
To Freedom and to him your debt,
By following where he led the way."

THE DAY.

The day dawned with clear skies, balmy air, and gentle breezes, and so continued to its close—one of the most perfect days of Spring. Had Nature herself not paused in her tears, which have been falling most of the time since the sad pageant left Washington, the sombre scene would have proved so oppressive as to almost overpower us. The throng was immense. To look down from THE TRIBUNE window, the Park and the streets contiguous seemed crowded with faces "like a day of judgment."

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Mingled with the great grief at the loss of the beloved chief of the nation is a burning indignation at "the deep damnation of his taking off." To refer again, by way of illustration, to mottoes, which attract much attention from passers on Broadway, the following, although some of the words may seem to halt, still strongly expresses the sentiment:

"Non
Sic Semper Tyrannis.
Sic Semper Tyrannis! Yes. But his was like the tyranny of Him
Whose eyes upon the cross grew dim
And robbed the grave of victory.
The fiend enchained, the wicked may complain and call the darkness day, and mistake heaven's own light;
Yet never while this land deserves
The life this hero's death preserves,
Shall she her martyr shame.
Go, look on tyrants! oh, not far!
Compare the one who made the war
And did the deed—*that* tyrant see
And learn what meaneth tyranny."

And again:

> "The Emancipation Proclamation was signed July 5, 1864, and sealed with his blood April 14, 1865."

On the other hand, President Lincoln's address to his neighbors before leaving Springfield in 1861, and his second inaugural, are sold everywhere on the streets, and often appear in the windows. THE TRIBUNE office displays the words:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Jersey City.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

At 10 o'clock on Monday the vast crowds, which had gathered in front of the depot gates, were observed to surge from side to side, and immediately afterward the train moved slowly into the depot. It consisted of nine handsome cars. The car containing the coffin was large and roomy, black paneled, the upper portion festooned with black merino, looped with silver cords, with silver tassels drooping below, the whole surmounted with solemn rows of sable plumes. All heads were uncovered as the train moved in, and a most impressive silence prevailed throughout the vast multitude. While the train moved in, and for several moments afterward, while the remains were being borne from the boat, the German singers, of whom we have already spoken, raised their grand and solemn requiem for the dead, until the vaulted roof of the great structure resounded to the impressive strains. In the interval, the crowds in the galleries remained perfectly hushed, and that grand song alone rose and fell, and swelled and wavered among them, like the lament of a mourning world.

BEARING THE BODY TO THE BOAT.

The coffin inclosing the remains was slowly and carefully removed from the car, and placed upon the stalwart shoulders of the guard which had accompanied it from Washington—a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The preliminary procession was then formed, and proceeded to the boat in the following order:

Gen. Dix and Staff.
Gen. Sandford and Staff.
Gens. Hinks, Vliet, and other New-York Officials.

RELATIVES AND FAMILY FRIENDS.
Judge David Davis, United States Supreme Court; C. M. Smith, and N. M. Edwards, brothers-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln.
Gen. John B. S. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln.
Charles Alexander Smith, brother of C. M. Smith.
Ward H. Lamon, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia.

GUARD OF HONOR.
Major-Gen. David Hunter.
Brigadier-Gen. E. D. Townsend.
Brigadier-Gen. Charles Thomas.
Brigadier-Gen. A. B. Eaton.
Brigadier-Gen. J. G. Barnard.
Brigadier-Gen. J. G. Ramsey.
Brigadier-Gen. A. P. Howe.
Brigadier-Gen. D. C. McCallum.
Brigadier-Gen. J. C. Caldwell.
Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy.
Captain W. R. Taylor, United States Navy.
Major T. Y. Field, United States Marine Corps.
Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence for Escort, Capt. Charles Penrose.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
on the part of the United States Senate and House of Representatives:
Maine—Representative Frederick A. Pike.
New-Hampshire—Representative Edward H. Rollins.
Vermont—Representative Portus Baxter.
Massachusetts—Representative Samuel Hooper.
Connecticut—Senator James Dixon.
Rhode Island—Senator Henry B. Anthony.
New-York—Senator Ira Harris.
Pennsylvania—Senator Edgar Cowan.
Ohio—Representative Robert C. Schenck.
Kentucky—Representative Green Clay Smith.
Indiana—Representative George W. Julian.
Minnesota—Senator Alexander Ramsey.
Michigan—Representative Thomas W. Ferry.
Illinois—Senator Richard Yates, Representatives Elihu B. Washburne, John F. Farnsworth and Isaac N. Arnold.
California—Representative Thomas B. Shannon.
Oregon—Senator George H. Williams.
Kansas—Representative Sidney Clark.
West Virginia—Representative Kellian V. Whaley.
Nevada—Senator James W. Nye.
Nebraska—Representative G. D. Hilbaugh.
Colorado—Representative Allen C. Bradford.
New-Jersey—Representative William A. Newell.
Maryland—Representative Charles E. Phelps.
Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate, George S. Brown.
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives, N. G. Ordway.

ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby,	Hon. J. T. Stuart,
Gen. I. N. Haynie, A. A. G.,	Col. J. Williams,
Col. J. P. Bowen, A. D. C.,	Hon. S. H. Melvin,
Col. M. H. Hanna, A. D. C.,	Hon. Shelby M. Collom,
Col. D. M. James, A. D. C.,	Gen. J. A. McClernand,
Major H. Waite, A. D. C.,	Hon. Lyman Trumbull,
Col. E. L. Phillips, U. S. M. of S. District of Illinois,	Hon. T. S. Redenburg,
Hon. Jesse K. Dubois,	Hon. T. J. Dennis,
Lt.-Gov. Wm. Bross,	Hon. S. W. Fuller,
Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago,	Hon. J. B. Turner,
	Hon. J. Lawson,
	Hon. C. L. Woodman,
Hon. T. A. Heine,	Hon. G. W. Gage,
Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C.,	Hon. G. H. Roberts,
Hon. S. S. Hayes,	Hon. J. Connisky,
Hon. Col. R. M. Hugh,	Hon. L. Talcot.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.
I. A. Gobright, Associated Press.
C. R. Morgan, Associated Press.
U. H. Painter, Philadelphia Inquirer.
C. A. Page, NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
G. B. Woods, Boston Advertiser.
Dr. Adonis, Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNORS OF STATES.
Governor William Stone, of Iowa, and staff.
Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and staff.
Governor John Brough, of Ohio, and staff.

Guard of Honor. | HEARSE. | Guard of Honor.

Mayor Gunther and the City Authorities.
Delegations from Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson, and Bergen.

As the imposing procession moved through the densely crowded depot to the still more crowded street, and thence into the depot again, there was a most remarkable silence everywhere. The roofs of the buildings and the tops of cars in the company's yards were crowded to suffocation; the crowds in the streets were immense, and the same deeply respectful silence, the same breathless suspense prevailed throughout. Not the least touching feature in this display was that exhibited by the negroes, of whom there were a large number in the crowd. Upon their dusky faces could be seen the traces of a grief, which sprung from instinct rather than from reason, a profound reverence which was worthy of the study of scholars learned in study of character, and of cause and effect.

The hearse was a very handsome one,—a frame-work of glass, black paneled, inlaid with silver beads, with four nodding plumes of sable on either side. It was drawn by six handsome gray horses, and was owned by Mr. Young—Bowery, opposite Spring-st. The undertaker in immediate attendance was Mr. Peter Religh, of No. 8 Willard-st., in this city. The caparisons and everything connected with the hearse were simple, but appropriate and beautiful. After depositing their precious burden therein, the Guard of Honor marched as special guard to the remains, seven on each side—while the remainder of the cortege followed in due order.

The ferry boat New-York, which was waiting to receive the procession, was appropriately decorated with flags and symbols of mourning. The bridge leading to the ferry was also handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, and the inevitable dead black.

After a short delay, the whole party were embarked, and the powerful steamer moved across the river with hardly any perceptible vibration, as if it were a thing of life and conscious of the precious nature of its charge. The requiem singers continued their solemn chorus. From far down the Bay came the echoes of the distant cannon, and nearer still they rang and reverberated over the boat. Guns boomed, the requiem rose and fell, vessels in the harbor dipped their flags in token of respect, and the hum of the peopled piers awaiting to receive their dead chieftain could be heard long before the vessel touched the landing.

ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

The scene at the foot of Desbrosses-st. was one never to be forgotten. Every foot of ground, every attainable perch, every house-roof was black with human forms. Men and boys were perched on trees and telegraph poles; house-tops were so covered with spectators that it was a wonder that they did not fall in, and every window appeared to contain a dozen heads of eager spectators. But a strong force of police was on hand, and the best of order prevailed. Up the long open space, which stretched from the gates of the ferry-bridge, could be seen a clear, broad lane, awaiting the funeral cortege. The left hand hedge was the splendid front of our own 7th Regiment, as regularly formed as a line of palisades, the long line of policemen, on the right, presenting a no less creditable appearance. The arrangements had been perfected with singular judgment, and the excellent order which was everywhere preserved, notwithstanding the enormous crowd, reflected great credit upon the police authorities. Indeed, we did not witness, in the entire march, a single disturbance of a serious character. The equanimity of the crowd, as a general thing, appeared to be equal to their respect for the departed President.

THE MARCH DOWN TOWN.

But little time was lost in preparations for the march to the City Hall. The hearse was first drawn out, the Seventh Regiment forming round it in hollow square. Four battalions of policemen, in excellent order, followed, and the remainder of the procession came after in the same order we have already mentioned. A portion of the Washington delegation, however—that comprising the General officers—making the remainder of the march in coaches. Four policemen followed, and the remainder of the procession followed in the order we give above.

The appearance of the sidewalks and houses, as the procession moved up Desbrosses-st., to the dull beat of the dead march from the band in the van, was most impressive.

Every window was full of heads, every house was covered with mourning, and the people on the sidewalks formed a solid, scarcely breathing wall.

Turning slowly up Desbrosses-st. to Canal-st., and thence eastward, the solemn procession swung down Broadway, to the same funeral step, the dense crowds gathering denser as they moved, while the most impressive silence prevailed.

The gallant Seventh, with 850 guns, looked its gallantest. Their appearance was very good, their drill excellent, and their march superb. They were commanded by Col. Clarke, and swept along at the tardy step of the occasion in a most creditable style. The rest of the procession, of a somewhat less showy and striking character, also moved on with a sad and measured step.

Arrival at the City Hall Park.

On the procession moved amid serried masses of people ranged along the sidewalks, until it reached the City Park, and here words fail to convey an adequate idea of the impressive scene. Balconies, windows, housetops and door-steps, were crowded with fashionably-dressed ladies and gentlemen. Every available post was occupied. Enthusiastic boys fixed themselves on railings, lamp-posts, &c., while in the Park many were perched on boughs and branches of the trees to the manifest peril of life and limb. The most perfect silence was observed, save at times, when a murmur of whispered grief, like the sound of distant waters, was borne on the air. Heads were uncovered, and tearful eyes turned heavenward as the remains of the martyred patriot—a nation's idol—were borne past. The Astor House was one mass of life, while the dark decorations of mourning waved sadly and sullenly from basement to roof. As the procession wheeled around the lower end of the Park the utmost efforts of a large and efficient force of police could not keep the crowd back. For a few moments the procession was broken, and outsiders had an opportunity of pushing onward to the City Hall to get a glimpse of the departed. Many were the congratulations on this point. THE TRIBUNE reporter, after being knocked about for some time in the melée, suddenly found himself side by side with a gentleman, who, evidently considering "our reporter" an interloper in the procession, like himself, said, "Come along; let the two of us go together, and we'll get in. This is a great thing, and we may not get a chance again." We observed another gentleman, who wished to be on the staff of THE TRIBUNE for the time being, and marched along with another of THE TRIBUNE corps, and thus secured admission to the City Hall. Incidents such as these could be multiplied, but we forbear. It was a grand, a solemn scene. The ceremonies of to-day will exceed it in numbers and in magnificence, but the earnest, heartfelt devotion, the air of quiet solemnity which characterized the removal of the remains, cannot be described. Under ordinary circumstances, the procession of yesterday would be considered large, but in view of the stupendous arrangements of to-day, it sinks into nothing.

But on we go. Large streamers of black and white flapped in the breeze from the windows of the other houses. A bust of the lamented dead enveloped in mourning was placed underneath a canopy over the office of THE TRIBUNE, above which was furled in folds of crape the Stars and Stripes. Anxious eyes looked out from the windows in the vicinity, while the crowd surged to and fro beneath. Rarely have scenes like this been witnessed. Death is at all times impressive, but under circumstances like these the feeling is too intensified for language to express it. The windows of French's Hotel were, like all others, full of anxious, eager, pallid faces. Moistened eyes rested on the funeral car which bore the last precious remains of a people's choice, and as the last honors were paid to the great departed a mournful silence pervaded the vast multitude. Never did the word of command, "present arms," fall on the ear with such a choking sensation. In the looks of those men thus arrayed there was something too deep for language, too overwhelming for outward expression. The decorations of the City Hall have been described at length before in these columns. A repetition now were needless. Everything around testified that the motto above its main entrance, "The Nation Mourns," was not mere sound, but the universal feeling of this good country, wherever the flag of the Union to-day floats half-mast. The soft April sunbeams shone on indeed a melancholy scene. The trees, even here in the center of dust and smoke, were budding forth into leaf, a promise of the bright flowering to come; but, alas! for the great man, whose remains were borne along our streets yesterday morning, there comes no other spring, and no bright Summer, no mellow Autumn, when he should rest from all his labors. A nation's thanks lie at his feet, and redeemed millions bless his name. He is gone! His name belongs to history now. The City Hall is reached. The coffin is removed from the hearse. Slowly and solemnly, with heads bent low, and look of profound emotion, while the bright sunshine glimmered on brilliant uniform and glittering sword, and waving flags almost darkened the air, the coffin is borne onward by fourteen orderlies past the military lines of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.; past the veterans of the war of 1812; past the lines of the Metropolitan Police drawn up in hollow square—on, still on—up the steps of the City Hall, where one thousand German singers were stationed, whose mournful wail floated high above all other sounds, and was re-echoed within the dim and solemn chamber of the Hall, and borne onward beyond the military lines on the passing breeze to the distant, heaving crowd. The whole was grandly impressive, such a tribute as a great nation can accord to a great man. So magnificent are some of the decorations, that it is hard to divest the mind of the idea that it is not a magnificent pageant of joy, instead of one of dark and overwhelming sorrow.

The remains were hardly deposited within the Hall when a column of eager applicants for admission was formed, which extended away through Chatham-st. to nearly the Bowery. All races and all colors were represented in it, and we certainly never supposed that there was so much human patience in the world. The horse cars had to cease running along the line, and those coming down town disgorged their burdens at the end of the procession, where most of the passengers fell into line to await their turn, which would probably come on in about four hours. We observed one gentleman with a chair, comparatively speaking, comfortably circumstanced. Such is the testimony of love and devotion paid to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

THE COFFIN.

The coffin is got up on a scale of unsurpassed magnificence and grandeur. Its entire cost has been about $2,000, and it is undoubtedly the most beautiful thing of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The timber used in the construction is mahogany, which is also lined with lead. The inside of the coffin is lined with box-plaited satin, the pillow and lower surface is of the finest description of white silk, and the whole is surrounded with chenille, as in fringe. The inside of the face lid is raised with white satin, the center piece is trimmed with black and white silk braid, fastened at the four corners with silver stars. The upper third of the lid is thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust.

The most rich and costly description of black cloth covers the outside. It is heavily fringed with silver, having four silver medallions on either side, in which are set the handles. All along the sides it is festooned with massive silver tacks, representing drapery, in each fold of which glitters a silver star. The edges are decorated with silver braid, having tassels each five inches in length. Upon each side are four massive handles, also of silver, and at the head and foot are stars of the same material. On the top is a row of silver tacks, extending the whole length a few inches from the edge. In the center is a silver plate, on which is the inscription:

> ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
> Sixteenth President of the United States.
> Born July 12, 1809,
> Died April 17, 1865.

This is encircled by a shield formed of silver tacks. The whole thing is really beautiful, and finished with exceedingly good taste and fine workmanship.

The Remains at the City Hall.

The scene in front of the building was very animated. The long files of policemen were placed in a line running from the east to the west gate of the Park, and also on Printing-House-square and Park-row.

In the Governor's room the decorations were beautiful. The portraits of the Governors and ex-Mayors of New-York and the various other celebrities were all draped in the usual form of mourning. At 11 o'clock about 2,000 members of the Saengerbund, Liederkranz and Arion Musical Societies marched in front of the City Hall and took their position on the esplanade, on either side of the main entrance to the building.

At the same time Mrs. Charles E. Strong, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, entered the Governor's room.

At 11:35 o'clock the head of the funeral cortege arrived at the west gate of the Park and marched down Broadway to the lower end of the Park, up Park-row through the east gate of the Park to the City Hall. The hearse, containing the remains of the illustrious dead, arrived at the City Hall about 11½ o'clock. The large crowd of spectators, as if by general consent, immediately bared their heads.

The coffin was then taken upon the shoulders of six veteran soldiers, and borne to the catafalque in the City Hall building.

At the same time the Societies above described sang the Pilgrim's Chorus from the opera of "Tannhauser." The coffin having been placed upon the bier within the catafalque, Mrs. Strong then placed a floral tribute in the form of a cross upon it. This cross was most beautiful in its formation, being composed of nasturtions and azalias, japonicas, orange blossoms and Chinese primroses.

Immediately afterward Mrs. N. C. Bishop of this city through her son bore within the canopy the two letters, "A. L.," which were also placed upon the coffin. These letters were made entirely of rare and most beautiful flowers, whose fragrance filled the entire room. Among the noted public men present by special invitation in the Governor's room we noticed Major-Gen. Hunter, Admiral Spaulding, Admiral Breese, Admiral Davis, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Hall, Gen. Dix, Col. Auber and J. McCallum, Superintendent of Railroads.

At one o'clock Messrs. Gurney & Son, Photographers, took several views of the President as he was lying in his coffin. A number of artists of illustrated newspapers were also engaged in taking sketches.

The programme of arrangements at the City Hall, as carried out under the direction of Alderman John D. Ottiwell were such as to meet special commendation.

At 1½ o'clock Alderman Ottiwell informed the public who desired to see the remains of the President that they would have an opportunity of doing so at 2 o'clock. Shortly afterward, however, the members of the press were favored with a private view of the corpse.

The face is much sunken, and the upper portion beneath the eyes very much discolored; but upon the whole the ravages of death have not been very severe, the whole countenance being such that it is easily distinguishable.

Regarding the number of persons who had viewed the remains from the time they were exposed to the public until 12 o'clock last night, it was averaged by persons who had given it their attention that 60 persons per minute witnessed them.

During the afternoon some trouble arose as to the admission of persons into the Governor's Room. It seems that Gen. Dix, seeing the large number of persons presenting passes for admission which had been given out by members of the committee, concluded that too great a rush would follow, and therefore ordered the military to recognize no further passes. The committee of the Common Council hearing of the difficulty immediately had an interview with Gen. Dix, and stated to him that each member was allowed only 25 passes for his friends. This explanation being satisfactory, Gen. Dix countermanded his order, and the visitors then continued to enter the Governor's Room as before.

An old man, upon seeing the cold face of the President, cried out, "God bless his remains; he was an honest man; farewell."

There was another incident that occurred to mar the general good order that prevailed throughout yesterday; and in justice to the Committee of which Alderman John D. Ottiwell is Chairman, it is proper to state that the fault cannot be chargeable to them.

VIEW OUTSIDE THE CITY HALL—POLICE MATTERS, &C.

Never has a greater mass of people congregated around the City Hall Park, and seldom before has there been better order maintained by the Police than there was yesterday. In front of the City Hall and outside the esplanade the people commenced gathering before 9 o'clock a. m., rapidly extending around to Broadway, and up Centre and Chatham sts. When the funeral procession arrived at the Park (11:40 a. m.) there was one solid mass of human beings, 30 and 40 persons deep, extending around the Park in a semicircle and up Chatham-st. to Chambers. Fragile children, delicate women, and powerful men, the poor outcast and the rich nabob were mixed together indiscriminately and no distinctions made between each. The public entered the Park to view the corpse from the south side of the building occupied by the Controller and Register; and we are constrained to say that the entrance through which thousands upon thousands of people passed was not more than eight feet wide. Toward this spot the crowd early commenced surging, and by noon the jam had become so great that several women fainted, and were bodily lifted over the iron railing which divided the Park from the outside.

Sergeant Hughes of the 26th Precinct and Sergeant Peck of the 27th Precinct were in immediate charge of the police force at the entrance, and they performed their duties to their credit. Their powers were exerted to the utmost to keep the crowd back, but they did their work well, and in as peaceable a manner as possible. It was one hour and longer after the President's remains had been carried to the City Hall before the public were admitted to view them. At 1 o'clock they were allowed to enter. They proceeded through an inclosure to the door leading into the basement on the east side of the City Hall. They then passed through the basement, two abreast, up a flight of stairs to the rotunda, where they were filed into single line; then up one flight of stairs, passing around in front of the remains, and down the opposite stairway to the back entrance, and then out into the park again. Those that came out then departed from the park on the north side, on Broadway. At 7 o'clock the number of persons was counted who entered the City Hall, and found to be 52 for 10 minutes.

Capt. Charles Brackett of the Twenty-sixth Precinct superintended the police arrangements around the Park. He had a force of 400 men under his control, coming from the following Precincts, three sections under the command of two Sergeants from each: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 23d, 26th and 27th. With this force, Capt. Brackett and his aids, Sergeants Robinson, Hughes and Townsend, preserved the best of order throughout. Detective Farley, Officer McCord and other officers, who were detailed for the purpose, were on hand for the light-fingered gentry, and we regret to say that they were present in large numbers. There were about 20 of these kinds of persons, who were surprised in the act of picking pockets, and hurried off to the station-house.

At 6 o'clock p. m., the crowd waiting to view the President's remains extended in a row from three to five persons deep, from the Park clear up Chatham-st. to Pearl, and the numbers were steadily and rapidly increasing. On Broadway the crowd was larger. Arrangements were made by Capt Brackett by which the north side of the Park was kept unobstructed.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the assemblage of persons was as large as in the early part of the evening, all waiting quietly and patiently to see the late President's remains. Two entrances were opened on Broadway, one for those who were provided with special passes, and the other for the public generally. The privileged persons formed a row extending down Murray-st. to Church, while the other line ran up Broadway above Chambers-st. More than one-quarter of those in waiting were composed of ladies.

See Fourth Page.

A CHAPTER OF RECENT HISTORY.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE VIRGINIA REBELS.

The Plot of the Assassins—President Johnson.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The following is the history of the authority recently given for the assembling of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia:

While President Lincoln was in Richmond, he was waited upon by Judge John A. Campbell, who observed:

"I had an interview with Jefferson Davis, Benjamin and Breckinridge just before they left, and said to them: 'The military power of the Confederacy is broken. Its independence is hopeless. It only remains for us to make the best terms we can. The trouble is, the President of the United States cannot enter into negotiations with you; but he does recognize the States, and can confer with their regular authorities. Under the doctrine of State Rights, so universally held in the South, the troops from Virginia—the Confederate Government being a fugitive—will recognize the right of the Virginia Legislature to control them. If you, Mr. Lincoln, will permit that body to convene, it will doubtless recall them from the field."

Campbell's arguments for this course were many and specious. The President was actuated by his absorbing desire for peace to listen attentively; but he said:

"Judge Campbell, let us have no misunderstanding. I will give you once more, in black and white, my only terms." And he immediately wrote the same propositions which Mr. Seward took from him to the Hampton Roads Conference:

I. The territorial integrity of the Republic.

II. No retraction of Executive or Congressional action on the subject of Slavery.

III. No armistice.

To these he added a fourth condition, that, if leading Confederates still persisted in the war, now it had become so utterly hopeless, their property should be relentlessly confiscated.

Campbell prayed for a modification of the third article, but the President was immovable. He said:

"We will not negotiate with men as long as they are fighting against us. The last election established this as the deliberate determination of the country."

On the steamboat which brought Mr. Lincoln down the James River, he wrote this order to Gen. Weitzel:

"You will permit the persons who call themselves the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond, for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the Rebel army, but you will not allow them to use any treasonable language, or adopt any treasonable measures."

Without consulting with any person whatever, or advising any one of its contents, he sealed this document, and sent it to Gen. Weitzel by a United States Senator.

But, on the very day of his death, he received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual Rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him in writing, and urging:

"It is true that the military power of the Confederacy is destroyed, but the spirit of the Southern people still remains unbroken. If you want to conciliate them, it will be wise for you to grant an armistice, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men, and seek their assistance!"

This was too much even for Mr. Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous. Meanwhile, the capitulation of Gen. Lee obviated the necessity of convening the Rebel Legislature, and he sent an order countermanding the call.

One of the President's last official acts was a deed of mercy toward his enemies. He expressly stated that he meant to give the leading Confederates an opportunity to leave the country. This telegram from Portland came to Washington:

"Beverly Tucker and Jacob Thompson will be here to-morrow in disguise, to leave on the steamer for Europe. What shall we do?"

Mr. Lincoln directed the authorities to let them go. A few hours later he fell by the assassin's bullet, and beside his death-bed a member of the Cabinet countermanded that order. Fortunately for their own lives, Thompson and Tucker did not come into the United States after the conspirators had murdered the only man who could have saved them from their doom.

Mr. Seward exhibits wonderful vitality, but his physicians have little hope that his mouth will ever recover its symmetry. It is likely to be awry, and probably power will be lacking entirely to close the lower jaw. Several days since the Secretary, with characteristic unselfishness wrote upon a slate: "For myself I care nothing; but the people should have been more watchful for their President."

Evidence discloses that there were ten conspirators in the plot; that at a meeting held in Memphis they selected by lot the assassin of the President. Our authorities have a letter which says: "It becomes your happy lot to destroy this tyrant. You can select the cup, the blade or the bullet; *but you know the cup has once been tried, and it failed.*"

The unhappy lady—the daughter of a New-England Senator—to whom Booth was affianced, is plunged in profoundest grief; but with womanly fidelity, is slow to believe him guilty of this appalling crime, and asks, with touching pathos, for evidence of his innocence.

President Johnson wisely determines to show the world, that in spite of this fearful tragedy, the protection of our Executive is not, even now, to be in the bayonets of a guard, but in the love and vigilance of the people. He exposes himself in public places with the utmost indifference. A gentleman meeting him on Wednesday, in the parlor of the Kirkwood-House, asked:

"Mr. President, is it wise for you thus to jeopard yourself?"

He replied: "Yes. I have already been shot at twice, you remember, without injury. Threatened men live long."

There is no reason to doubt that President Johnson's general policy will be wise, besides, like all officials in this country, he is so directly subject to the judgment and desires of the people that he could not long pursue any course contravening them.

There were complaints during his military administration in Tennessee, that he permitted himself to be surrounded and sometimes influenced by old political associates, not altogether good or pure men. But under this new and momentous responsibility he will, doubtless, guard against that error.

The most sanguine Rebels will hardly hope to intimidate him. In the dark days which preceded Bragg's last invasion of Kentucky, Buell, then in command of the Army of the Ohio, was about to evacuate Nashville, Gov. Johnson implored, expostulated and stormed to no purpose.

He finally declared, under the solemnities of an oath, that if all the rest of the army left, he would remain with his four Middle Tennessee regiments, defend the city to the last and perish in its ashes, before it should be given up to the enemy.

Buell then left a garrison, which, though weak, proved sufficient to hold the capital of Tennessee.

MARRIED.

MILLIGAN—WATERBURY—On Tuesday, April 18, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. S. A. Clark, John C. Milligan and Anna, daughter of S. W. Waterbury, esq., all of Elizabeth.

WILLETS—NICHOLS—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, by the Rev. Dr. Craven, Joseph H. Willets of Hempstead, L. I., to M. Louise, daughter of E. N. Nichols of the former place.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF—At Hilton Head, S. C., Saturday, March 18, William M., eldest son of Rev. I. W. Brinckerhoff of St. Augustine, Florida, in the 20th year of his age.

BROWNE—At Queens, L. I., on Friday, April 21, after a lingering illness, Eliza, wife of Jesse Browne.

BROWN—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, April 17, Herbert F. Brown, in the 23th year of his age, lately of this city.

CROPPER—At Waverly, Hudson City, on Sunday, April 16, Mary, relict of Vincent Cropper, aged 73 years.

EVANS—At Hudson City, on Sunday, April 16, Courtenay Thompson, son of Edward and Jane Evans, aged 5 years, 1 month and 8 days.

GENIN—At Northville, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, 1865, Erastus Genin, aged 50 years.

HABIRSHAW—At Astoria, Queens Co., L. I., April 19, 1865, Martin Habirshaw, in the 69th year of his age.

HAWLEY—Suddenly, on Friday, April 14, at Bridgeport, Conn., Sarah Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Abijah Hawley and sister of Meigs D. Benjamin of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

HAWLEY—On Thursday, April 13, at the residence of her son, Perth Amboy, N. J., Mrs. Wilhelmina Douglass, widow of the late Rev. William Hawley, former rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., in the 72d year of her age.

HENLEY—At Camp Ford, Texas, Dec. 3, 1864, while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, Joseph B. Henley, Co. A., 165th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Second Duryea's Zouaves, aged 29 years and 3 months.

JAMESON—At Andersonville, Ga., Prison Hospital, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864, John S. Jameson, Q. M. S. Co. M, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, aged 22 years, and son of Mrs. Rachel S. Jameson of this city.

JANEWAY—Killed in battle near Jettersville, Va., on Wednesday, April 5, Col. Hugh Janeway, aged 23 years.

KENT—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, April 12, Theodore Kent.

KIMBALL—At Rochester, N. H., on Thursday, April 13, of consumption, Lizzie Hale Kimball, eldest daughter of William A. Kimball, aged 13 years and 6 months.

LORD—In Columbus, Ohio, suddenly, on Saturday, April 15, William H. Lord, in the 29th year of his age.

LORD—At Brownhill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, on February 2, Marshall, infant son of Samuel and Sarah Annie Lord of New-York City, aged 8 months.

NIMMO—At Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, Rev. Joseph Nimmo, aged 64 years.

PITCHER—At his residence in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 20, Stacey Pitcher, aged 61 years.

PLUMMER—At Bethpage, L. I., on second day, 13th inst., John Plummer, in the 82d year of his age.

SAIRS—At Long Branch, N. J., March 19, Mrs. Deborah Sairs, widow of Obadiah Sairs, in the 70th year of her age.

SHEPARD—At Tremont, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 18, Wm. Henry Shepard, in the 42d year of his age.

STANARD—On Wednesday, April 12, Caroline M. Stanard, widow of Col. John Stanard, United States Army, late of Fredericksburg, Va.

TRUESDELL—Near Sing Sing, Monday, April 17, 1865, Henrietta, wife of Edward D. Truesdell, in her 51st year.

THOMAS—In Mobile, on Friday, Jan. 20, in consequence of injuries received by the explosion of boilers on a steamer on the Alabama River, Charles L. Thomas, a native of Winthrop, Maine, and for the last twenty years a resident of the former city.

Eastern papers please copy.

TYLER—At Barrytown, N. Y., on Monday, April 17, Capt. George Calvert Tyler, aged 51 years.

Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

Deaths of Soldiers

For the week ending April 20, 1865,

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK. REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.

Arnold, John, age 21; Co. A, 40th New-York; residence when enlisted, Troy, N. Y.
Bowen, John R., age 30; Co. H, 5th New-York; residence when enlisted, Baltimore, Md.
Birge, Nelson W., aged 31; Co. E, 16th Wisconsin.
Burton, James, age 20; Co. A, 60th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Union Co., Ill.
Brown, Theodore, age 21; Co. G, 112th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Henry Co., Ill.
Burns, James T., aged 26; Co. C., 26th Indiana; residence when enlisted, Sharpsville, Tipton Co., Ind.
Booth, John, age 16; Co. K, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Bennett, A. W., 10th Georgia Cavalry; Rebel prisoner.
Barnett, Andrew, age 27; Co. G, 6th Tennessee; residence when enlisted, Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa.
Cruthers, Christopher, age 24; Co. K, 78th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Harrison Co., Ohio.
Cooper, Vincent, age 18; Co. C., 57th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Champaigne Co., Ill.
Chase, Simeon, age 19; Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania; residence when enlisted, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Dunkel, Jacob, age 40; Co. C, 29th Ohio; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Dorrance, Wm. B., age 38; Co. M, 12th Indiana Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Warrensville, Washington Co., Ind.
Davis, Henry A., age 20; Co. B, 47th New-York; residence when enlisted, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ellis, Henry, age 24; Co. B, 38th Ohio; died on Transport Northern Light.
Essic, Frederick, age 40; Co. H, 16th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Keokuk, Iowa.
Easton, John, age 22; Co. B, 2d Iowa; residence when enlisted, Cottonville, Jackson Co., Iowa.
Finch, John, age 40; 9th New-York Cavalry; residence when enlisted, New-York City.
Franklin, Edward, age 37; 11th Rhode Island Colored Troops; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Gowen, Martin G., Co. K, 53d Indiana; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Glee, C. M., age 33; Co. M., 1st Alabama Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Fayetteville, Ala.; Rebel prisoner.
Harbon, Jno., age 38; Co. C, 28th Pennsylvania; died on Transport Northern Light.
Hurlbret, Mello, Co. K, 1st Michigan; died on board Transport Northern Light.
Hoban, G., age 52; Co. C, 52d Pennsylvania; died on board Transport Northern Light.
Hollister, Arthur A., age 18; 12th Wisconsin; died on board Transport Northern Light.
Humphreys, J. J., 58th Virginia; Rebel prisoner.
Hollinger, E. W., age 27; Co. E, 73th Pennsylvania; residence when enlisted, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Johnson, Thomas N., age 18; 34th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Wayne Co., Illinois.
Jowers, F. M., age 18; 17th South Carolina; residence when enlisted, Chesterville, S. C.; Rebel prisoner.
Little, James, 22d Georgia Cavalry; Rebel prisoner.
Lancaster, L. L., age 53; Co. B, 11th South Carolina; residence when enlisted, Blackwell, Barnwell, S. C.; Rebel prisoner.
Meng, Philip S., Co. I., 18th Ohio; residence when enlisted unknown.
Sergt. Meader, Stephen H., age 24; Co. B, 4th New-Hampshire; residence when enlisted, South Berwick, Me.
Mosey, Ira, age 25; Co. E, 7th Minnesota; residence when enlisted, Lenore, P. O., Fillmore Co., Minnesota.
Morgan, Levi, age 22; Co. D, 14th Michigan; residence when enlisted, Dewitt, Clinton Co., Mich.
Martin, B. F.; 67th Virginia; residence when enlisted, unknown. Rebel prisoner.
Mount, Henry, age 30; Co. C, 20th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Mosscolon, Mercer Co., Ohio.
Medlin, Francis; 47th North Carolina. Rebel prisoner.
Newman, Peter, age 18; Co. G, 142d New-York; died on transport Northern Light.
Nason, George W., age 19; Co. C, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; residence when enlisted, South Danvers, Mass.
Napp, Augustus, age 20; Co. H, 177th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Richfield, Somerton Co., Ohio.
Nick, John; Co. O, 51st Illinois; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Owrey, Henry, age 26; Co. I, 17th Wisconsin; residence when enlisted, Farmington Grove, Green Co., Wis.
Olcott, George, age 33; Co. F, 117th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phumphrey, A. M., age 40; Co. G, 140th Indiana; residence when enlisted, Sharpsville, Tipton Co., Ind.
Reed, Hiram, age 21; Co. I, 9th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Republic, Ohio.
Roscoe, Boardman, age 19; Co. K, 3d Wisconsin; residence when enlisted, Beedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.
Robinson, Edward; Co. H, 28th Michigan; residence when enlisted, Three Rivers, Mich.
Stanford, James K. P., age 19; Co. B, 40th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Ward, Marion Co., Ill.
Starr, Benjamin, Sergt., age 25; Co. B, 7th Connecticut; residence when enlisted, Middletown, Conn.
Shearer, David, age 34; Co. D, 92d Illinois; residence when enlisted, Kent, Stevenson Co., N. Y.
Smith, Anderson C., age 20; Co. I, 22d Indiana; residence when enlisted, Morton Co., Ind.
Whittaker, Joshua, age 45; Co. D, 22d Illinois; residence when enlisted, Carmelville, Megerben Co., Ill.
Watts, Harvey, age 24; Co. B, 20th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio.
Wright, Silvester, age 23; Co. B, 20th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Carroll, Fairfield Co., Ohio.
Wyllie, James, age 20; Co. G, 15th Iowa; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Walker, John, age 37; Co. I, 15th Pennsylvania; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walker, George D., age 30; Co. G, 12th Indiana; residence when enlisted, Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.
Wey, Adison A., age 41; Co. E, 23th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Newark, Ohio.
Wade, John, age 23; Co. C, 15th Iowa; residence when enlisted, Dallas Co., Iowa.
Williams, W.; 13th North Carolina. Rebel prisoner.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1865.

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"SECTIONALISM."

The Daily News is pleased to say of THE TRIBUNE that

"The softening down that we see of heated sectionalism, in that journal, into something like moderation, if not conciliation, we are happy to refer to the promptings of a spirit of not only enlightened policy, but of magnanimous humanity. The views of our cotemporary on the subject of reconstruction we do not, by any means, accept as our own; but we commend them as an advance out of the cruel passions of the last four years into the more genial regions of reason and sympathy."

—We most respectfully ask *The News* if it is not high time to dismiss that wretched coinage of falsehood and calumny, the malformed word "sectionalism," to the limbo of worn-out impostures, of detected shams? What sense or wit can inhere in its further use as though it had vitality or pertinence?

The President of the United States is Andrew Johnson, born and reared in North Carolina, but for the last forty years an honored citizen and statesman of Tennessee. He has been a lifelong champion of the institutions and supposed interests of the South—always a Jackson Democrat, and in 1860 a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane. We are of New-England stock, "Federal Whig" prepossessions, and have through life been a zealous supporter of Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, Fremont and Lincoln, while our now President has with equal zeal supported Jackson, Van Buren, Cass, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Breckinridge. Notwithstanding this wide disparity of origin, training and past associations, we propose to accord to Mr. Johnson as President an independent but sincere and hearty support. If we shall ever have occasion to dissent from his views or to object to his course, we shall do so in all frankness, but with an earnest desire to set him right, and thus promote, not impede, the success of his Administration. And, with regard to "the South," so called, we propose to be at least as considerate and kindly as our new Southern Democratic President. Then what sense in keeping up this babble of "sectionalism?"

But THE TRIBUNE was *never* "sectional" in any true sense of that term. It has condemned and deprecated Slavery along with all the great and good of Christendom—along with Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Laurens, George Mason, James Madison, and nearly all the Revolutionary statesmen and heroes of the South. Our view of Slavery differed neither from theirs nor from that of their European compeers and fellow-workers in the cause of Human Rights—Lafayette, Vergniaud, and the nobler, humaner French Revolutionists. Unless the Golden Rule is fanatical, this journal has never been addicted to fanaticism.

True, we have steadfastly resisted the diffusion of Slavery into the Federal Territories, as Jefferson first proposed and Nathan Dane, Rufus King, and other great men of every section of our country, taught our fathers to do. But, while thus resisting its extension and maintaining our own right and that of our fellow citizens to discuss the nature and effects of Slavery, just as we might discuss those of Intemperance or any other presumed social evil, we never affirmed nor assumed that the people of any or of all the Free States had any right to intermeddle authoritatively with the laws or institutions of other States. They had the right of remonstrance, of expostulation, of entreaty, just as the devotees of Total Abstinence in Canada or Great Britain have a right to send apostles here to convert our people to their theory and persuade us to suppress the Liquor Traffic; but, should they fail to convince us, they have no more moral than political right to supplement their arguments by edicts. Up to the hour wherein Slavery made War on the Union, we held (and hold) that there was no human power outside of any State to constrain that State to emancipate her slaves.

The Slave Power has seen fit to change all this. In striking at the life of the Republic, it has justly forfeited its own. We hold with Edward Everett on this point, the view which has had its latest expression in the funeral oration of our eminent historian and publicist, George Bancroft, where he says:

"The country and the Rebel Government have each laid claim to the public service of the slave; and yet but one of the two can have a rightful claim to such service. That rightful claim belongs to the United States, because every one born on their soil, with the few exceptions of the children of travelers and transient residents, owes them a primary allegiance. Every one so born has been counted among those represented in Congress; every slave has ever been represented in Congress—imperfectly and wrongly, it may be—but still has been counted and represented. The slave born on our soil always owed allegiance to the General Government. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance, manifested through his master, as the allegiance of a ward through his guardian or of an infant through its parent. But, when the master became false to his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country, and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, became direct and immediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound, like the rest of us, to its public defense. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did but take notice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience; the treason of a State set free the collective bondmen of that State.

"This doctrine is supported by the analogy of precedents. In the times of feudalism, the treason of the lord of the manor deprived him of his serfs; the spurious feudalism that existed among us differs in many respects from the feudalism of the middle ages; but, so far, the precedent runs parallel with the present case; for treason the master then, for treason the master now, loses his slaves.

"In the middle ages, the sovereign appointed another lord over the serfs and the land which they cultivated; in our day, the sovereign makes them masters of their own persons, lords over themselves."

That this is fundamental public law—that law by virtue whereof nations exist—we have no shadow of doubt. On what authority respected by Christendom is it controverted?

The South has fearfully suffered for the crimes of a few ambitious men and the culpable weakness wherewith she succumbed to their imperious audacity. But one result can recompense her for the horrors and devastation of the last four years, and that is Universal Freedom. Secure Liberty and Opportunity to every innocent rational being within her borders, and she will speedily rebuild her waste places and achieve a prosperity and wealth such as she has never yet known. Kentucky, outstripped by Ohio—which, starting in the race twenty years later, long since passed her, and has now more than double her population and wealth—fairly exemplifies the beneficence of the transformation now preparing for the South. The commercial world eagerly awaits an adequate supply of her Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Turpentine and other staples: ten thousand mills stand idle till she is ready to feed them. There is likely to be a dearth of Cotton for at least five years to come: and the South may be enriched by its culture if she is but willing to accept unreservedly the inevitable, and hire her laborers instead of buying them.

It is most desirable on all hands that this change be prompt and thorough. The possibility of resisting the arms of the United States no longer inheres in the bankrupt, tottering, death-struck Confederacy. It may, indeed, keep up a show of fight for months, paralyzing industry and invoking devastation all over the South—but to what end? Have we not had bloodshed enough? Has not quite enough property been burned? Is not the supremacy of the National arms established beyond rational question? If yes, then for what is the war to be persisted in?

We entreat *The News* to use its considerable influence at the South in favor of Peace on the basis of submission to the National authority and the recognition of Freedom as the birth-right of all men. The Southern slaves have earned this, not only by their devotion to the National cause, but by their forbearance from insurrection and ravage. Had they evinced no more sense and forecast than the Whites, they would have availed themselves of the anarchy incident to a state of Civil War to secede from their masters, form insurgent bands, and fall to butchering, plundering and burning in the abused name of Liberty. Instead of this, their conduct, as a whole, has been considerate, forbearing and humane. Nobly have they refuted the calumnious prophesies even of such vaunting foes of Slavery as Henry Lord Brougham. If ever an enslaved caste proved their right to freedom, the Blacks of the South have proved it during the last four years.

Slavery is dead; but its ghost may walk for years if not duly and promptly laid. Its power for good to any class or being has departed; its capacity for evil yet remains. Let the South promptly and cordially unite in proclaiming Freedom for All, and the hearts of millions at the North will be softened and warmed toward their erring brethren who have been engaged in the Rebellion. And, when Universal Freedom shall have been reciprocated, so nearly as may be, by Universal Amnesty, the whole country will see how false and unjust has been the cant which charged the opponents of Slavery with "sectionalism."

THE FUNERAL.

We shall almost venture to say that the popular demonstration of Tuesday was worthy of its occasion—a statement which exhausts all eulogy. As in Washington, in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, and all along the route hitherto traversed by the funeral procession, it was the People who did honor to the martyred President of the People. Official and military ceremonies have not been wanting, but neither have they nor could they in any degree approach the solemn grandeur of the manifestations which the nation offers as its only possible tribute to Him who gave his life for the nation. Nor could any desire for decorous display, or any simulated sentiment, or anything but the profoundest and sincerest grief mingled with a resolve to show in the hour of deepest regret the most resolute purpose, have called a hundred thousand men of one city into its silent streets to follow the remains of one man on their way to a tomb on the prairies. We take it that the people of New-York meant to declare at the same moment and by one act yesterday their veneration and love for their departed Ruler, and their immovable resolve to save the Republic over which he ruled. To Abraham Lincoln whom they loved, and to the President to whom obedience was due, equal honor was meant to be paid.

Cities and States are indeed the pall-bearers in this Hero's funeral procession. The greatest of the Cities and of the States yesterday reverently took its place in the long line, bearing onward the sacred remains, and with the lamentations of a metropolis accompanying the dead body of the President on its slow way to the West—the only fit resting-place for what is mortal of Abraham Lincoln. He leaves behind him a memory the tenderness and impressiveness of which no lapse of time, no oblivion of hurrying years, no returning tide of delayed business, no acknowledgment of services to the Republic by his successor, no joyfulness over a reunited and pacified Republic, no permanence of continuing blessings in years to come, no increasing happiness of posterity, shall cause to be lessened or forgotten. But in every good fortune which hereafter attends us, we shall mourn that he did not share it, and in each calamity that the future brings we shall fondly believe that had he lived it might have been averted. The gaze which a million of people bent on yesterday's procession will follow the central figure in it till it passes finally from mortal sight, and then it will fix with more than mortal faith on that which is not mortal in the career and the deeds of any heroic man, and in what Abraham Lincoln was permitted to do for his country in her hour of sorest trial, will find an assurance of her ultimate deliverance, of her perfect triumph over internal and external foes, and of her perpetuity among the nations of the earth. The unparalleled agreement of all men in this country in their sorrow over the death of him whose life promised speedy peace and permanent safety to the Union, cannot import less than this.

WHO PLANNED THE ASSASSINATION?

Whether Jefferson Davis and other Rebel leaders contrived, authorized, or will openly approve the assassination of President Lincoln is a question to which we cannot yet give a direct answer. The evidence in the case is collateral and illustrative rather than positive. When Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina assaulted and tried to murder Charles Sumner, we of the North said: The South will denounce that act as cowardly and infamous; but on the contrary the South by her newspapers and public men without one exception applauded it. Since then, beside making war on the Republic the South has evinced its fiendish hatred of the North by the atrocities committed on our dead soldiers at Bull Run, by the massacres at Milliken's Bend and Fort Pillow, by the systematic cruelties inflicted on our prisoners, by the Alabama outrages, by the St. Albans and other piracies on the border, by the hotel-burning plots. And so far as threats went, there has been abundant evidence that assassination was deemed an equally legitimate and justifiable method of warfare. The advertisements and editorials, appearing repeatedly unrebuked in Southern papers, proposing rewards for the murder or kidnapping of Mr. Lincoln, show that the Rebel leaders did not object to such schemes, though they may not—or may—have incited them.

The event reminds us of certain letters published in our columns last year from a correspondent who had for some time been on duty inside the war-office at Richmond, and who, escaping to Washington, sent us thence a great deal of valuable and timely information. He wrote subsequently from Canada, disclosing and thereby preventing more than one scheme for a murderous foray across the border. He foretold the plot which culminated in New-York in the attempt to fire the hotels. And he revealed the particulars of a conspiracy to kidnap President Lincoln, which the following details will show to have been considered and approved by the Rebel President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War. We quote in full a passage from a letter published in THE TRIBUNE of March 19, 1864:

"In a former communication I stated that a plan had been submitted to the Rebel War Department by Col. Margrave, who had been for a considerable time an emissary in the North, to kidnap President Lincoln and carry him to Richmond, or if it should be found impossible to escape with him to the Rebel lines, to assassinate him. Owing to a change in the position of the armies about this time, the plan proposed was rendered impracticable.

"In the early part of November, and only a few days before he was sent North, Col. Margrave submitted another plan, the details of which may be interesting to the reader. To give the plan in minutia would occupy too much space, and a digest of it will prove quite intelligible.

"One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other, and, upon a day fixed by their leader, were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure. The President, it was claimed, could be easily seized at a private hour at the White House, or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by 25 or 30 armed men on horseback. It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about 25 miles south of Washington, on the Potomac—two or three relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way—where a boat was to be in waiting to cross the river, and land the captive a few miles south of Occoquan, when it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods by night into the Rebel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and Indian Point was to be mined beforehand, and blown up as soon as the captive and his captors had crossed. Huge trees were also to be ready cut and thrown across the road in various places, as soon as they had passed, by men stationed along for the purpose, who were afterward to separate and escape as best they could.

"The Secretary of War thought this scheme might succeed; but he doubted whether such a proceeding would be of a military character and justifiable under the laws of war. He promised, however, to consult the President and Mr. Benjamin; but what conclusion was arrived at I am unable with certainty to say. About a week, however, after the plan was submitted, and the same day that Col. Margrave left for the North, I asked Mr. Wellford, who is familiar with all the secrets of the Department, if the plan had been adopted, and he answered, 'You will see Old Abe here in the Spring as sure as God.' A few days afterward I was sent to Atlanta, and never returned to Richmond to hear about the matter.

"But this is not the only scheme by any means that has been devised for kidnapping our President. Last Summer a club or society of wealthy citizens of Richmond was formed for the purpose of raising a fund for this object. Circulars were sent to trustworthy citizens in every other city and town in the Confederacy, inviting coöperation in the grand undertaking, and an immense sum of money was subscribed. The firm of Merry & Co., bankers, in Richmond, subscribed $10,000, and Sumner & Arents, auctioneers, subscribed $5,000; and I have heard on good authority that there were several in the capital who subscribed even more liberally than the parties named, but who they were I did not learn. One man of Charleston, S. C., whose name I have forgotten, subscribed $6,000. It was proposed, when all was ready, to obtain a furlough for Mosby, and make him leader of the enterprise.

"Whether these schemes have been abandoned, or whether the kidnappers are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to execute them, remains to be seen; but certain it is that too much caution cannot be observed by the President, or the military commanders stationed at the capital.

As these statements were questioned by sundry Rebel journals at the North, the writer subsequently forwarded us the following documentary evidence, being a letter from Calhoun Cullom, Captain in a North Carolina regiment, and well known in the Confederacy. The original letter was sent us, enveloped, post-marked, stamped with a Confederate ten-cent postage stamp, and addressed to Mr. Wellford, a clerk in the war-office at Richmond. Although it was published in THE TRIBUNE so long ago as April 23, 1864, its genuineness has never been denied, nor its statements contradicted.

"MORGANTOWN, Sept. 30, 1863.

"MY DEAR WELLFORD: I have for several weeks been looking for a letter from you on the subject of our last conversation. On yesterday, Mr. Gaither, M. C. for the IXth District, came to see father and dined with us. He spent the week before last at Richmond, and had a number of conversations with the President, Secretary of War, and other officials. I inquired of him if he had heard anything of the *ruse de guerre* to capture 'Honest Abe,' and he said he had, but that the affair would probably be managed rather by individual enterprise than by the Government. He gave me the names of the most prominent workers in the project in Richmond, and as you must be acquainted with them all, I beg you to put in a timely word for me. If the affair was to be managed by the Government, I know your influence, and that of my other friends, with Mr. Seddon would get me assigned to the part I desire to play in the grand comedy or tragedy, as the case may be; but if it is to be managed by the citizens of Richmond, my chances are not so good, and I may have to depend entirely on you. Speak a good word for me at once, and I will see you next week. As I told you, I would willingly sell my soul to the devil for the honor of playing a conspicuous part in the destruction of the *great hydra*.

"My arm is nearly well, and I find it quite useful again, as you will conclude from my being able to dispense with an amanuensis.

"Don't neglect me.

"Your sincere friend, CULLOM."

Now it is remarkable that this kidnapping scheme is the same which Booth at first contemplated, as shown in his recently published letter, but which he subsequently abandoned for the assassination. If, then, one part of the plot of which Booth was the agent was concocted at Richmond by Davis, Seddon and Benjamin, is it, or is it not, likely they knew of the other part, and of the more horrible shape which it finally took?

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT AND GEN. SHERMAN.

A Washington dispatch yesterday referred to a recent letter from the Richmond Correspondent of *The London Times*, in relation to Gen. Sherman, which had been a subject of discussion in Cabinet Meeting at Washington. The course of Gen. Sherman in his negotiations with Gen. Johnston had, it is assumed, given importance to this letter as supplying a possible, if not probable, solution of the motives by which he was governed. In other words, to put it plainly, the assumption is that Gen. Sherman may possibly be a traitor and intended, in the terms granted to Johnston, to betray the Republic if not to establish himself as Dictator. If there is the slightest ground for a supposition so startling it should, of course, be made public. For forewarned is forearmed. The American people will never submit to a Military Dictator if they have time to prepare for defense; and if there be the slightest reason for apprehending any such attempt on the part of any man, or any body of men, it is the duty of whoever has any knowledge of it to proclaim it to the world in the plainest terms without prevarication or innuendo.

The letter in question was written, it should be remembered, by a man, whoever he may be, whose business it was and always has been to put the best face possible upon the affairs of the Southern Rebellion, to serve, first, his masters in London, and second, his Confederates in Richmond. To support its falling fortunes necessarily taxed his ingenuity to the utmost, and it is, at least, not strange that he should look about him for some evidence somewhere to prove that though the Rebellion should be suppressed, as he must soon announce that it actually was, that peace, nevertheless, would not follow but that anarchy would. If the cause of the Rebels were ruined he hoped to show that that of the Union and the Republic could not be saved. His first assumption, therefore, is, as a foregone conclusion, that the Government would be usurped by a Military Dictator. His sympathy with the Rebels would naturally enough dictate the wish and the expectation. He says:

"The long arrest of Grant before Richmond will hardly be compensated by his capture of that city, if Lee should eventually be forced to evacuate it, for it will be attributed more to the strategy of Sherman than to the coercion of Grant. *Sherman, within a few weeks of this time, may by possibility be autocrat of this continent, but no conceivable concatenation of circumstances can, in my judgment, place the crown upon the head of Grant.* It will, therefore, as I have said, be profitable to study the character of Sherman as our best guide to the possible shape of the future."

Either Grant or Sherman were to snatch the reins of Government, and Sherman was to be the man, because the military situation would leave him the most power. A sketch of Gen. Sherman's life then naturally follows, with this declaration of his sympathy with the South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, of the truth of which there must be some better evidence than the assertion of a Rebel correspondent of *The London Times*, before it will be accepted.

"In January, 1861, when the war between the two sections was manifestly coming, Sherman resigned his office in Louisiana (President of the Louisiana Military State Academy) and approached Gen. Bragg with a view to taking leave of him. He said to Gen. Bragg: 'I see plainly that war is at hand. Educated as a soldier, I cannot remain in the South without taking up arms, and I do not see my way to fighting against my own kinsmen from Ohio; but, come what may, no human consideration—no human consideration—(Gen. Bragg told me that Sherman repeated these words twice)—will ever induce me to take up arms against the South. The South has I know, many grievances to complain of, and I shall go to Ohio with a view to instructing my countrymen about them.'"

The writer of the letter then follows Sherman through his campaigns, making, of course, a constructive argument in favor of his own curious hypothesis, dwelling especially upon the fact that Sherman encountered little opposition in his march through Georgia, but carefully concealing the other fact that there was little opposition because there were few opponents. We need not remind our readers of the consternation that triumphal march occasioned throughout the South, nor of the momentous consequences which have flowed from it. That portion of the letter is not worth the room it would occupy. It proceeds:

"But, reverting once more to Sherman, I may remark that his long residence in the South has taught him to disclaim any intention of carrying on war on behalf of the 'poor, lashed, degraded slave,' out of whom Mrs. Stowe has manufactured a melodramatic fame, of which the incidents of this war have already made her countrymen ashamed. Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, Sherman may think that the abolition of Slavery would be a boon to the South, but does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has always shown great disinclination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations to the contrary may be made by journals, to which he gives little heed. I am informed that he forbade, recently, any junction between his own troops and those which Gen. Foster commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consists principally of negroes.

"If, in the Armageddon which seems now approaching, Gen. Sherman once gets the South down, it may confidently be predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of Gen. Lee than those of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend—it is possible that, before the end comes, he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war, I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman. Vain, eager, enthusiastic, fanatical, at times gloomy and reticent, at others impulsive and talkative, by some regarded as half mad when the fit is on him, General Sherman possesses a character which, unless I am mistaken, is of the stuff of which great and mysterious actors in history are often made."

Such are the allegations quoted to fix the stigma of treason upon Gen. Sherman, and to prove that his negotiations with Johnston were the culmination of a deep-laid conspiracy between himself and the Rebels to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to put in his hand the scepter of a Dictator! "Flapdaddle" is defined as "the stuff that fools are fed on." We have here a striking illustration. Gen. Sherman has done an unwise thing, unquestionably, but a thing perfectly characteristic of the man. But wise or foolish he left it open for the decision of the Government at Washington which, had it been meant to be a treasonable thing, he certainly would not have done. Let us not be frightened out of our common sense by such hobgoblins as these, even if such high authority as the War Department assures the country that the removal of a military force from a little village in a sparsely populated region of North Carolina opened the gates of Mexico, 2,000 miles away, to the escape of Jeff. Davis.

Attorney-General Speed has, in answer to questions from the War Department, given an opinion adverse to paroled Rebels taking up their residence within the loyal States, or to wearing Rebel uniforms when within those States.

A Philadelphia paper of Tuesday publishes a dispatch from Washington stating that the President and Cabinet have concluded arrangements for restoring Virginia to the Union. Gov. Pierpont, it is said, has been authorized and empowered to establish the new State Government at Richmond, and will immediately summon the loyal Legislature, already elected, to meet in that city.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant to the War Department announces his arrival at Raleigh, and that the reply from the Government to his negotiations with Gen. Johnston had been delivered to Gen. Sherman. Word was immediately sent to Johnston of the termination of the truce. The Rebel General will either have to surrender over again, without regard to civil questions, or put himself on the defensive.

The Senate bill authorizing a half-cent increase of passenger fares on the Central Railroad, on Tuesday passed the Assembly by a vote of 69 yeas to 53 nays. Its merits were not much elucidated in the lower House, but it was most ably, searchingly discussed in the Senate by Messrs. Munger and others in favor, and by Messrs. Folger, Bailey and others in opposition to the increase as needless and oppressive. It now goes to the Governor, who will scrutinize it with a single eye to justice and the public good. If the $12,000,000 per annum which the Central now receives is really insufficient to pay the expenses of running it, keeping up its rolling stock, keeping its track in first-rate condition, and paying a fair interest on the capital invested, then it is the public interest that higher rates should be charged; and Gov. Fenton, if he so finds, will approve and sign the bill; but if the embarrassments of the Road are mainly caused by past mismanagement, and not by Currency derangement, then the bill will be vetoed. We have no doubt that justice will be done by the Governor, no desire that anything else shall be. We utterly reject and repel the suggestion that the party in power cannot afford to do right, and have never based our opposition to the proposed increase on any such assumption. We have held and urged that the present rates are adequate, provided only that no part of the income thence accruing is squandered or misspent. If such is not the fact, the Governor will doubtless tell us so, and why.

The National Republican (Washington) of Monday has the following noteworthy statement with regard to the pursuit of Booth and his fellow assassins:

"Up to this very day the city of Washington and District of Columbia, in which the horrid deeds were perpetrated, *have not yet been thoroughly searched!* We are aware that *partial* searches have been made by three or four different parties, at different times; but there has been no concert of action in making them. When we heard of the assassination of our beloved President a few moments after it happened, on the night of the 14th of this month, we expected within the next hour to find the District under martial law, a military cordon drawn around it so closely as to make egress impossible *by land, water, or air!* We were not alone in this expectation. We were all mistaken. The night passed, and the next day (Saturday) came and went, with its ten thousand rumors, and another night slipped away and Sunday came. But martial law was not declared, and Booth was not captured, and the District of Columbia had not been searched. That day, several consultations of distinguished and well known gentlemen were held. One of them, now a Senator, has had, in former years, large experience with great villains. He has captured many of them; he understands their habits and practices. He expressed the opinion that Booth was then secreted in this city, and gave his reasons for thinking so. Nearly all the other gentlemen present were of the same opinion. We sought for and found Superintendent Richards, of the police force, and told him what had occurred. He was of opinion that the city ought to be searched, but said he had no authority to do so. We understood him to say that the Mayor would not support him, or something to that effect.

"We saw the Mayor the same day, and urged the necessity of searching *every* house in the District, and suggested the propriety of his ordering Superintendent Richards to enter upon the work at once. Mayor Wallach informed us that Mr. Richards did not take orders from him, but from the Police Commissioners. All this happened one week ago yesterday. It is *now ten days* since the highest officer in this nation was cruelly assassinated in a public place of amusement in this city, and yet the District of Columbia *has not been thoroughly searched, as it should be.*"

—It strikes us that some of the energy displayed in arraigning the Rebel sympathizers of south-western Maryland as harborers of assassins might well have been devoted to a thorough overhauling of the Federal District. If there are meaner or more villainous "Secesh" anywhere than among those who have fed at the Treasury for a quarter of a century, we do not know where to look for them.

About the most impertinent bit of gossip that has lately crept into some of the journals alleged that the assassin Booth was engaged to a daughter of the Hon. John P. Hale. *The National Republican* says:

"There is not the slightest truth in the statement. Booth attempted to force his attentions upon Miss Hale, but she always manifested a decided aversion to the handsome villain."

The Negroes in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

Gen. Brisbane, superintendent of the organization of colored troops in Kentucky, has written a letter to Gov. Bramlette, calling attention to the disturbed condition of labor in that State, and urging him to call the Legislature together for the purpose of passing the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery.

The General says the slaves are nominally free. Their masters can no longer depend on their labor. He points out the evils that must arise from the present half slave and half free condition of the State, and he claims that passing the amendment would quiet the minds of the negroes and cause them to remain at home and till the soil now in so much need of their labor.

More than 20,000 of the most valuable slaves have already gone into the army. Kentucky must choose either to have her slave population absorbed and freed by the army, or to save her labor to the soil by granting unconditional freedom to the slaves at home.

Gov. Bramlette replies, concurring in the opinion that Slavery can no longer be retained in Kentucky, and that labor must be reorganized on a free basis. He says the war has exterminated Slavery and revolutionized the public mind in regard to it. Slavery being ended in the Rebellious States the Governor thinks it should be ended in Kentucky by the most direct and speedy means.

He regards the passage of the Constitutional Amendment as the most practicable method, and thinks its adoption may save the State from a dearth of labor. He calls to mind the patriotism of Kentucky, and declares that the State was always for the Union with or without Slavery.

Continued from Third Page.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The Most Sublime and Solemn Funeral in History.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

A General Review.

On Tuesday a vast population, a majority of whom had been disposed to criticise the policy and acts of the Administration of the Government, were brought together in one sentiment of accord, to do honor to the memory of the Martyr President. In the morning, as indeed had been the case through the night, lines of people, anxious to take a last look of all that was mortal of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, stretched for many blocks, from the eastern and from the western entrances to the City Hall.

The lines lengthened as the day wore on, until about half an hour before noon, when the coffin was closed. Meanwhile extensive preparations were everywhere in progress to participate in the procession. But the people, the people—never were seen such mighty crowds before. If there were tens and hundreds of thousands the day before, now there were swarming myriads. Not only did all New-York turn out to do honor to one whose loss seemed to each like that of a personal friend, and that friend the head of the family, but the adjacent cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City and others in the vicinity, poured their population into the metropolis; and not only this, but the sympathetic chord of the nation's heart is quivering from the recent event with vibrations so strong and deep that from afar—from the remotest towns of this State, Pennsylvania and New-England, and the prairies of the West—have come vast tides of pilgrims to gather round the sacred form, which though inanimate still speaketh. The immensity of the crowds, which filled the thoroughfares as rivers in flood their banks, was the theme of every tongue. Every street roof, fretwork, lamp-post, steps of houses, no matter what its station of advantage, was crowded like a day of judgment as we see it in pictures, with men, with women, with children, all bending the light of their sorrowing eyes upon that coffin which contained their murdered President. This it was that not only threw mighty crowds, but the hearts of the American people far and wide, were weaving themselves about as a center.

Such solemnity and depth of feeling, so quiet, so grave, was never witnessed before in the metropolis. There were all nationalities—the American, with habitual thoughtfulness in his expression; the Celt, of a more ardent and imaginative temperament; the Teuton, always loyal and liberty-loving; the native of France, whose watchword is honor, or, if a Democrat, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;" the countrymen of Garibaldi, and of Kosciusko, and those of Kossuth; the long-suffering African, whose hand is never turned to smite the smiter, and than whom the Emancipator of their race has no more sincere mourner; and so on through the list.

This great grief, this common, universal woe, has taken down all barriers of sect and party. Archbishop McCloskey, the chiefest dignitary of the Catholic Church in this country, and the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., a bright and shining light among the Calvinists, walked side by side in the procession, and the Archbishop was to pronounce a benediction upon that assembly which with uncovered heads had reverently joined with the Rev. Dr. Tyng in prayer to the Father of All Mercies. And we might go on with no less striking illustrations to the same effect.

We need not draw the moral of the event. It will be apparent to every one. Aside from the quickening it gives to that chiefest Christian grace and virtue—charity, of which the subject of our sorrow was so illustrious an exemplar—the young will remember it, and it will intensify their loyalty and their respect for supreme authority. Have any who marched in that august procession been untrue to their country in speech or deed? Nowhere, not even in the bosom of their own family, should their manhood allow them to relapse into any feeling or utterance tainted with disloyalty.

THE DAY.

The day was of surpassing beauty throughout—one of the loveliest of this vernal season. In the parks the grass is green, and flowers are bursting into bloom, the trees are attiring themselves in their gayest livery, and birds are singing in the branches. Nature smiles in her joyous new lease of life, thus deepening the contrast with the sadness possessing all hearts, and the trappings and suits of woe by which it is symboled.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

The great characteristics of the procession and of the demonstration throughout were its immensity and its quiet solemnity. The long lines of military, stretching for miles, and countless banners furled and draped—the societies of all kinds—the Irish, with their endless iteration of green sashes and broad ensigns all deeply shrouded in crape—the German Turners, whose movement in marching elicited much commendation—the perfect army of Freemasons, with each a sprig of evergreen—the Union League, the Chamber of Commerce, Insurance Companies, Underwriters, the Reverend Clergy—and other grave and dignified bodies—in short the military, civil, industrial, political and religious organizations were all handsomely represented.

COLORED MEN IN THE PROCESSION.

To Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board of Police, is due the fact that the city was not disgraced by an exclusion of colored men from a participation in this mourning pageant. It will be remembered that, not many months since, when a colored lady, the wife of a soldier who had died for his country, complained to the Board of Police that a policeman, on the call of a conductor, had helped eject her from a street car, for no other crime than because her complexion was dark, Mr. Acton rebuked the officer, and told him the next time he saw a conductor committing an assault upon a colored person, by ejection from the car, when behaving properly, to arrest such conductor, and lock him up in the Station-house. The next day all the shameful inscriptions in some of the cars of "Colored people allowed in this car," were wiped out, and the companies have since carried all decently-behaved people, without discrimination as to color. Now that Mr. Acton has established the right of colored people to ride in public vehicles, it is not unnatural that he should follow it up by assuring them their right to walk in the public streets.

Incidents at the City Hall.

The crowds of men, women and children who had waited, some of them from midnight on Monday, for the purpose of witnessing the remains of the President, were, so far as possible, permitted on Tuesday morning to do so. The long lines reached far up Centre-st., on the east, and a long distance down Broadway on the west side of the City Hall.

About 10 o'clock some of the trimmings in front of the building accidently took fire, but by prompt attention were extinguished before any harm was done.

Shortly afterward Gov. Fenton and Staff, and Lieut.-Gov. Alvord entered the Governor's room and viewed the remains, as also Senators William Laimbeer, jr., Robert Christie and D. H. Cole, and Assemblyman S. P. Ingraham and Justice Davies of the Court of Appeals. We also noticed Admiral Farragut in the Governor's room.

At 11 o'clock the members of the 7th Regiment were permitted to view the remains.

Mrs. S. Feist of this city sent a beautiful shield, ornamented with pearls, to be placed on the President's coffin.

The Brooklyn Common Council and members of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, accompanied by Acting-Mayor D. D. Whitney, viewed the remains.

At a few minutes after eleven o'clock there met in the Mayor's office Gov. Fenton and Staff, Gov. Parker of New-Jersey, Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Ex-Mayor George Opdyke, Gen. Paez, Ex-President of Venezuela, and a great number of foreign Consuls and other officials, who were conducted to the Governor's room by Aldermen Ottiwell and Ryers and Councilman Lent of the Common Council Committee, and viewed the remains of the President.

At 11:50 o'clock the coffin was closed to the public

and at that time it was apparent that not one-fifth of the number of our citizens who desired to see the remains had done so. Living and broad lines reached far up Centre-st., on the east, and down Broadway on the west side to a very great distance.

Just as the last strokes of the City Hall bell were dying away, six soldiers of the Invalid Corps took their position on either side of the coffin, and remained so until the order was given for them to raise it upon their shoulders, and they then solemnly and slowly carried it down stairs. Just as it emerged from the building the 7th Regiment band played "Rest, Spirit, Rest," and continued until the remains were placed within the funeral car. The effect was grand, thrilling, solemn and impressive, and will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

At 1 o'clock the City Hall and other fire bells began their mournful tolling, and continued until the end of the procession passed through the Park.

Precisely at two o'clock the vast cortege began to move from the City Hall, and without any delays worth mentioning continued until 4:10 o'clock, when the end passed through the Park, the procession, exclusive of the military, thus occupying two hours and ten minutes in passing. The police arrangements in the Park were admirable, and reflects great credit upon the various officers in command.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car was undoubtedly the most conspicuous object in the procession, and it was designed and built in a truly magnificent style. It was a platform ornamented, trimmed and draped, measuring 14 feet long by 8 feet in width, and elevated 5 feet from the ground, the wheels being entirely hidden from sight by the drapery before mentioned. On this platform was constructed a dais, with columns at each of the four corners supporting a canopy, which sloped gradually up to an apex where was a miniature temple of liberty in white and gilt, the other portions of the carriage being black. The entire carriage columns, canopy and all, were covered with elegant black cloth, the drapery portions being heavily edged with silver fringe, and also festooned with the same glittering material. From the base of each column proceeded clusters of American flags draped with mourning, while the graceful myrtle trailed up the columns in handsome profusion. The folds and festoons of the canopy were handsomely decorated with silver bullion in stars, shields and other devices. The inside of this magnificent car was trimmed and upholstered in white satin, and the whole platform was profusely and tastefully adorned with camelias, lilies, and other rare and elegant flowers. The corners of the canopy were surmounted with black plumes of very great size, each having four or five branches, and forming an object of attraction and wonder. The car was drawn by 16 gray horses, with trappings and housings of black cloth trimmed in silver, and led by a groom dressed also in mourning. The car (it is just to say) was designed by Mr. Charles Mettam, architect, and was built and prepared by Mr. Peter Relyea, undertaker. The fine horses were supplied by Mr. Young, No. 237 Bowery.

Route of the Procession.

The procession moved in accordance with the official programme of the Committee of the Common Council, and at 2 o'clock the head of the cortege reached Twenty-ninth-st. At exactly 5 minutes past 4 the remains arrived at the depot, and the 7th Regiment, acting as a Guard of Honor, dressed back to the curb, presented arms, the band playing the while a dirge. A detachment of six from the Veteran Guard carefully removed the remains from the catafalque and entered the depot, followed by Gen. Scott, Gen. Dix and staff, Gen. Sandford and staff, and relatives.

The coffin was placed on the bier in the car especially prepared for transporting the remains, and which has been already before described with great minuteness. Gen. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence U. S. A., took a position at the head of the coffin, and the train moved out of the station-house at 20 minutes past 4. The escort quietly formed and returned to their respective regimental armories, the crowds dispersing to their homes, and thus ended the visible tribute of New-York to the memory of the MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Decorations.

The draping of the buildings, both public and private, in the emblems of mourning which appeared the very day the President breathed his last, on Tuesday reached their culmination, in what was at once one of the most solemn and most imposing spectacles that ever yet met the eye or touched the heart of the present generation, or ever will. Not merely the churches alone were dark in the habiliments of woe, but all the great marts of trade, all the busy haunts of money changers, the thronged porticoes of our palatial hotels, and the barred entrances to the places of public amusement, in ordinary times thronged as well, the saloons to which men turn their steps when they are hungry, and to shops whither they wend their way when they are thirsty, all rooms from attic to basement, whatever their use, be it sacred or profane, be it to chant an anthem or to turn one dollar into two, be it for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and wretched or to strip the opulent of their possessions by chance throws of dice, or the doubtful issue of a game with bits of painted pasteboard—all places where men live or congregate, had about them in some way, some token, expressive in some degree of the universal sorrow. On every building where a flag would be unfurled, bordered with black, a flag was seen trailing at half mast, and over the flag streamed a long black pennant in mournful contrast with the glorious red, white and blue that but so recently from the same standards flashed in the sunlight. There were mottoes, too, displayed in the greatest profusion, expressive of every shade of admiration of the departed "Emancipator," of every degree of confidence in the perpetuity of our nationality, of every feeling of condemnation of the foul and ever damnable crime that has plunged a whole nation into such a depth of grief. Of devices in which the artist has tried to depict to the eye what words could not convey to the ear, there were not a few; and of monuments in miniature, and of urns, some simply, some elaborately wrought, and of wreaths made up of flowers that wither in a day, or of ever blooming *immortelles*, there were many. And besides there were rosettes, with pendant ribbons falling to the waist, which ladies wore upon their left shoulders, and simple bands of black crape which gentlemen draped around their left arms, all put on as badges indicative of the affliction that has overtaken every heart. To try to enumerate all the tiny likenesses of the martyred chief which the photographic art has produced since that fatal Good Friday night, and which, set in circlets of bronze, were but yesterday seen gleaming the central point of black cockades or knotting a few pieces of ribbon into the national tri-color, were an endless task. Not less endless would it be to try to speak of all the boys, of all the men, that stood upon every street-corner or elbowed their way through every crowd, with badges and with medallions fresh from the dies, with card photographs of endless variety, with engraved pictures of all sizes, styles, and degrees of artistic merit, from the perfect portrait to the innocent caricature, about which the only thing familiar was the name below. To know what the feeling was, it was necessary that it should be seen and felt. Never did all classes stand more nearly on the same level. Whether the humble had been exalted or the high had been depressed, it is not for us now to inquire. We will only undertake to note somewhat more in detail some of the principal external symbols of the grandest outburst of popular feeling that this age has ever beheld.

Though the sable weeds of woe were found alike in all streets, yet, as in everything else, Broadway excelled them all. Some of the displays were truly magnificent. Many of the mottoes were often repeated, and they were beside so numerous that it is quite impossible to give them all. At No. 213 was the motto:

"The tear that we shed,
Though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory
Green in our souls."

At the Irving House:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

At No. 821: "A glorious career of service and devotion is crowned with a martyr's death."

At No. 609: "Such a death suddens even victory."

At No. 816 the blinds of the house, all wide open, were covered with black crape, and the edges of them were bordered with white, and in the center of each was a white rosette. Beneath the windows were festoons with white rosettes as fastenings. The effect was very pleasing.

Both the establishments of A. T. Stewart were magnificently draped, but we have only room to speak of the one up town. The pillars of this were wound with black alpaca going around them in spiral coils. Extending across the whole front just below the window-sills of the second story, three or four feet in width and drawn up beneath each window with a black band, was a specimen of draping at once elegant and novel. On this house, different in this from most others, there was no white mingled with the black. All the upper stories were trimmed most gracefully. Over the middle entrance was the American flag.

At Randolph's book store, in one of the windows was the motto: "The Workmen die, but the work goes on." In another window, "His noblest motive was the public good."

The windows of a book store under the American Hotel were entirely draped in black. In each was a wreath of immortelles encircling the initials "A. L." The motto was:

"Justice to traitors is mercy to the people."

Gurney's Gallery was elegantly draped, and in the window was one of the best photographs yet published of Mr. Lincoln. Over the portrait was the motto:

"Great husbandman, though lost to us,
Thou yet badst time to scatter far the seed
Whose future fruit shall yet redeem the land."

At No. 663: "Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood."

The Dusseldorf Gallery of fine arts had on it a large diagonal cross, in the lower triangle of which was a neatly arranged flag. The cross was formed of cambric spread out its full width.

At No. 623:

"Low in the dust our martyred chieftain may lie,
His fame immortal now shall never die.
The name of Washington has found a peer,
Father and Saviour hence we both revere."

At No. 654: "A time for weeping, but vengeance is not sleeping."

At No. 649: "He has fallen at his post of duty."

Frederick's gallery was very finely decorated. From the central point in the arch of the open vestibule depended strips of black and white muslin intertwined and sweeping gracefully downward to the tops of the show cases at the rear and on each side. The upper portions were draped in black. On this drapery, at the extreme limits on either side, were the letters "A. L." and on that just over the door the motto:

"In sorrowing tears the nation's grief is spent;
Mankind have lost a friend, and we a President."

Nearly all the theaters draped their bulletin boards in black, and completely hid from view the lamps in front with the weeds of woe.

The windows of Lord & Taylor, it may be safely said, were among the most attractive in a street where there was so much to attract attention. The windows looking into Grand-st. were hung with black, with a strip of white extending through the center from top to bottom. The columns were wound with white and black; a white screen, a few feet behind the windows on Broadway, shut out all view of the interior of the store. In one window there was a diagonal cross of some fine material of white and black. In another window was a gilt eagle, perched upon a pyramid of red, white and blue moire antique, with black crape caught in its beak and flowing down over silken folds beneath. The base of this pyramid was spangled with silver stars. In front of this was a portrait of Lincoln, draped as usual. On either side there was a magnificent urn, supported by a black column. On each of these columns is the letter "L."

The windows of the second story of Devlin's up-town house were hung with black muslin on the outside and parted in the middle in the same way as curtains. Against a black background including the two middle windows of the second story rested a tablet on which was the letter "L." Above was a shield with the stars and stripes in black; below, the motto:

"East, West, North, South, mourn,
The greatest friend of humanity is gone."

In one of the lower windows, with a dark back-ground, was a bust of Lincoln. In another was a broken column. The column was marked with the letters "A. L." which were encircled in a white wreath. One one side of the pedestal were the words: "The President dies; we mourn. The Nation lives; we rejoice." On another side: "He was a good man and just."

The fluted columns of Ball & Black's great house were hung with crape, extending from top to bottom in the alternate grooves. The balcony was most tastefully trimmed.

The trappings that covered the whole facade of Tiffany's were most gracefully and elaborately arranged. The drapery that enveloped the platform of the statue which supports the clock hung around that platform like a pall. The effect of the whole was very fine.

In front of the Hall of Wood's Minstrels was the following device: A monument with the inscription "Lincoln," surmounted by his bust. At its base, leaning her head against the monument, sits a female with closed eyes, and with her hair falling over her shoulders, and having a countenance of inexpressible sorrow. Her left hand rests upon an anchor, near which, on the ground, lay the broken links of a chain.

Appleton's building was neatly draped. The following appeared:

"He lives in glory, and his speaking dust
Has more of life than half its breathing molds."

The decorations of the hotels were chiefly confined to the porticoes. The Astor-House, however, was an exception to this. Festoons were hung across the whole front from the windows of every story. Over the balcony was the motto:

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Brady's gallery, corner of Broadway and Tenth-st., displayed a fine portrait of Mr. Lincoln, draped in black, with silver laurel wreath. Underneath was the inscription (the same as that upon THE TRIBUNE building), "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Over the portrait was an American shield, with flags, gracefully festooned around it. On the top of the building was a very large laurel wreath, displaying the letters "A. L." Mr. Brady made a large imperial picture of the magnificent funeral car, and also many photographic views of the procession at various points along the route.

At Barnum's Museum is this device: A flight of two or three steps rising up like a pyramid, which supports a bier draped in black, and having within an aureola of white, the name "Lincoln." On this bier stands a representation of Lincoln's coffin, with a simple wreath resting upon it. At the head of the coffin, in sticks of elaborate workmanship, burn two candles. Over the foot of the coffin sweeps gracefully down the folds of the national flag, all its colors being of white and black. Beside the coffin, with one arm stretched out upon it at full length and with her face hid in her left hand, sits a female. Her hair is loose to the winds and her whole mien is one of intensest grief. In the back ground on one side is a sailor, on the other a soldier, both bowing their heads in anguish.

Over the entrance of *The American Agriculturist* was this device: Two poison goblets with the name of Harrison over one, and of Taylor over the other. Between these was a pistol and a bowie knife crossed, with Lincoln's name above; over all were the words: "Slavery's victims." At THE TRIBUNE office, in a niche formed of some black fabric, was a bust of Lincoln. Above was the motto: "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

UNION-SQUARE.

At eight minutes past 1 o'clock the head of the procession entered the square. Here as far as the eye could reach, nothing could be seen but heads. Pavement, sidewalk, carts, steps, windows and housetops a living mass. As the catafalque turned from Broadway, between the files of military on either side, into and through the square down Fourteenth-st., every head was uncovered, and here as all along the route were the remains of our great chieftain hallowed with this silent, sad and impressive mien.

The stage erected for the funeral oration was heavily draped in black; in front a broken shaft arose; against the pedestal bowed Hope and Liberty, pictured despair; by their side was furled our flag, craped, and at either corner of the stage the flag was floated at half-mast.

Opposite University-place Col. Howe had erected a beautiful marble monument, surmounted with a bust of President Lincoln. On the four sides of the pedestal were the inscriptions:

"Good night, sweet prince—
And flights of angels wing thee to thy rest."
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."
"There's a great spirit gone."
"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to the world, there was a man."

The houses all were draped; the pillars of the Maison Dorée were twined with crape—the balcony draped with deep black, ornamented with flower wreaths and crosses.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

On either side the marble fronts bore emblems of our sad affliction. The residence of Gen. H. G. Stevens was dressed in festoons, and from the balcony was displayed the battle-flag of the Old Iron Grey Artillery, Second Brigade New-York State Volunteers in the war of 1812.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

To describe the drapery of this magnificent thoroughfare would be impossible. These elegant fronts were all elaborately dressed in emblems of mourning. The sidewalks, stoops and windows were thronged, and many an eye was seen to glisten with tears as rolled along the mortal remains of him we loved so well.

Meeting at Union-Square.

A meeting was organized at Union-square immediately after the passage of the procession, at which ex-Gov. King presided, and the Hon. George Bancroft delivered an eloquent funeral oration. Various other exercises appropriate to the occasion were had, the whole closing with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

The Albany Obsequies.

The funeral train arrived at East Albany at 11 o'clock Tuesday evening, and the funeral party and the coffin were conveyed across the river. The bells of Albany were tolled, minute guns fired, and the remains of Abraham Lincoln conveyed to the State House. The most elaborate and imposing arrangements had been made here during the day to give proper reception to the remains of the late President. The mourning drapery in the halls of the Capitol, in the Assembly Chamber, and about the Executive Mansion was deepened, and nothing calculated to give expression to the heartfelt sorrow of the people was neglected. The streets were densely crowded on the line of the procession.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the coffin was opened, and the immense throng of people in and about the Park were permitted to enter the Chamber and view the remains. Many of the visitors exhibited deep feeling, and all were apparently more or less affected.

The remains were conducted to the New-York Central Railroad Depot by a large procession of civilians and the military, amid the tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns, and the solemn sounds of mournful music, and at about 4 o'clock started on their sorrowful westward journey.

LANDS IN FREE MISSOURI.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Missouri Land Company.

BULL'S HEAD.—There has been a full supply for the demand this week of all kinds of butchers' animals, and all are lower than they were the previous week, thus indicating that the exorbitant prices of the past six months must give way to the laws of supply and demand, notwithstanding the fall may crush some of the speculators in the necessaries of life. It is full time that there was a decline in meat, to correspond with all other food. Beef cattle were 4@5c. ℔ lb. lower yesterday than they were in some of the highest markets.

[Advertisements.]

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The stock of Plants unsold is small, but of excellent quality produced from wood grown for that special purpose.
For a full account of the original vine and the manner of its production, with description of the fruit, send two cent stamp for a pamphlet of twenty pages, which shows how the vines may be obtained at wholesale rates and their reception secured by purchasers in perfect condition. The Iona is the only grape that combines the excellence of the best European varieties in the quality of its fruit with the greatest hardiness of vine that belongs to our most enduring native kinds. For certainty of perfect crop, as well as for excellence of quality, it is unequaled. All who fail to obtain them now will regret having deprived their families of a fruit of such excellence one year longer than necessary.
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No. 104 Water-st., New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.
After a CAREFUL EXAMINATION of HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.
KEVREES & YATES.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway, so justly famous for his FINE LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, has reduced his prices to about one-half last year's rates.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

JEFFERS'S — No. 573 Broadway — WEDDING, CARRIAGE and EXTRA DRESS BOOTS are unequaled for beauty and Durability. We are glad he has reduced his prices.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

JEFFERS'S FULL-DRESS WEDDING SHOES AND BOOTS are celebrated for their Beauty and Excellence. His WALKING SHOES excel any goods manufactured in the world.

A THING OF BEAUTY is a JOY FOREVER. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

WHY INJURE the COMPLEXION by powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

Multitudes of people require an Alterative to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

TO PURIFY, enrich the Blood, and beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 26.

U.S. 6s 1881 coupon.
14,000 ...... 109¾
U.S. 6s 1881 reg.
2,000 109
U.S. 6s 5-20 cp.
140,000 ...... 108¼
20,000 ...... 108⅜
U.S. 6s 5-20 coupon.
20,000 .n.is. 108¼
10,000 ...... 108⅜
U.S. 5s 10-40 cp.
26,000 97
35,000 ...... 97¼
50,000 ...... 97⅛
Tennessee 6s '90
5,000 ...... 61½
4,000 ...... 61¾
Missouri St. 6s.
2,000 65
9,000 ...... 64¾
Mo. 6s, Pac. R. is.
4,000 71
Ohio & Miss. ctfs.
50,000 ...... 28¼
50,000 ...... 28¾
2,000 28
N. Y. Cen. 6s.
1,000 ...... 93½
Mich. So. S. F. b.
4,000 103
Chi. & N. W. 1 M.
6,000 84
Cle. & Tol. S. F. b.
8,000 100
Ch. & Al. In. bds.
10,000 89
American Gold.
13,000 151
20,000 s30. 149
Bank of Com'ce.
12 105
Fourth Nat'l Bk.
47 96
Canton Co.
100 ...... 36½
400 36
400 ...... 35¾
100 ... b10. 36
Mariposa M Co.
200 15

Cumb. Coal Prf.
100 ... b10. 53
100 ...... 52¾
100 ...... 52¼
100 52
50 51
Quicksilver Min
1,000 65
200 ...... 65¼
100 ... b10 65½
700 ...... 65¾
N. Y. Central.
900 ...... 101¼
200 ... b10. 101¾
500 ...... 101¼
600 101
100 ...... 100¾
300 100
Erie.
4,500 ...... 80¼
3,500 ...... 80½
1,000 80
700 ...... 80¼
Erie Pref.
400 ...... 89¼
200 90
Hudson River.
400 109
50 ...... 109½
500 ...... 109¼
200 ...... 109⅛
Brooklyn City R.
50 130
Reading.
200 ...... 108¾
1,200 109
1,500 ...... 109¼
3,000 ...... 109½
700 ...... 109¾
Mich. Central.
100 111
200 ...... 111½
Mich. S. & N. I.
1,100 70
100 ... b10. 70¼
100 ... s10 70
300 ... b30. 70¼
200 ...... 69¾
500 ...... 69¾
300 ...... 69½

Illinois Central.
1,500 ...... 116½
100 ... s30. 115
100 ... s30. 114
Cleve. & Pitts.
500 ...... 78½
500 ...... 78¼
4,000 78
Chic. & N. W.
1,000 34
1,200 ...... 34½
100 ...... 34¾
1,000 ...... 34½
1,500 35
Chic. N & W pf.
100 ...... 65½
500 ...... 65¼
300 ... b30. 65½
1,400 65
Cleve. & Tol.
200 103
Chic. & R. I.
800 99
400 ...... 98¾
Mil. & P. Du C.
100 31
200 ...... 39½
700 40
Mil. & P DuC. 2p.
100 75
Pt., Ft. W. & Chi.
38 ...... 98½
260 99
400 ...... 99¼
200 ...... 99¼
200 ...... 99½
100 ...... 99¼
Alton & T. H.
100 40
600 42
100 44
100 45
Chic. & Alton.
100 89
50 90
Alton & T. H. pf.
200 70
Chic. & Alt. pf.
500 95

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s 1881 cou.
100,000 ...... 109½
U.S. 6s 5-20 cou.
50,000 ...... 108¼
U.S. 5s 10-40 cou.
2,000 ...... 97¼
10,000 ...... 97⅛
10,500 97
Missouri 6s.
10,000 ...... 61¾
3,000 65
Ohio & Miss. cer.
60,000 29
Canton Co.
200 37
100 ...... 37½
Cumb. Coal pref.
100 52
25 50
Quicksilver.
300 66
100 ...... 66¼
Chi. & N. W. pref.
400 65
100 ...... 65½
200 ...... 65¾
200 ...... 65½

N. Y. Central.
100 101
250 ...... 100¾
100 ...... 100¾
100 ... s10. 100
100 ... b30. 100½
Erie.
50 82
200 ...... 82¼
300 ...... 82¾
500 ...... 83¼
500 83
200 ...... 83¼
1,000 ...... 83¼
Hudson River.
250 111
350 112
100 ... s30. 111½
100 ...... 112¼
100 ... b10. 112¼
Reading.
3,200 ...... 109¾
500 ...... 109¾
Mil. & Pr. du Ch.
50 41
100 44

Mich. Central.
100 112
100 ...... 112¼
Mich. So. & N. I.
100 ...... 70¼
1,000 ...... 70¾
Illinois Central.
100 ...... 116¼
100 ... s30. 115
Cleve. & Pitts'gh.
300 ...... 79½
1,500 ...... 79¾
Chicago & N. W.
500 ...... 34½
400 ... s30. 34
200 ...... 34¾
700 ...... 34½
100 ... s30. 34¼
200 35
100 ...... 34¾
Chicago & R. I.
300 ...... 99¼
800 ...... 99¾
Erie preferred.
100 92
Pitts. F. W. & Ch.
700 100

WEDNESDAY, April 26—P. M.

Gold opened at 152, and was not strong at any time during the day. The closing price was 150¾. The demand for Custom-House purposes absorbs a good deal of cash gold. The firmness in Exchange also sustains the price for the moment, but there is no strong buying for an upward turn.

Government Stocks are all strong and in active demand. The 6s of 1881 sold at 109@109½; 5-20s, 108¼@108⅜, and 10-40s, 97¼@97⅛. At the close of business the rates were for 6s of 1881, 109⅞@109⅛; 5-20s, 108⅜, and 10-40s, 97¼. Tennessee 6s and Missouri 6s were both lower upon trifling sales. Railway bonds, bank shares and all loan investment stocks are held with great firmness at full prices.

The market has all the elements which attended the upward movements of 1863 and 1864, abundance of money, satisfactory earnings, and a wide circle of operations. The amount of business done by telegraph is very large, and the whole vigor of speculation has been brought to bear upon railway property.

Money is abundant at 4@6 per cent on call, and brokers are paying off 5@6 per cent loans to a large extent. Commercial paper is in more request and is used at 6@10 per cent. The chief desire of lenders is to obtain temporary use for capital, and long engagements are not in favor. With the exception of the Government loan there is no long borrower upon the market. The mining and oil stocks offered to the public are in poor demand. They employ very little money, and are as nearly dead as Colorado gold shares. Money is now so much more abundant than shares in corporate property that the latter are sought for with an eagerness which will put them for the moment to points approaching those of the early part of 1864.

Exchange is held higher in the expectation of large sales of Government stocks on European account, the proceeds to be at once remitted. The rates are: Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 109¾@110; bankers' sterling, 3 days, 110¾@110⅞; merchants' sterling, 108¾@109¼; francs, 5.15⅝@5.12½.

Freights are very dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 50 boxes Bacon on private terms. To London, 50 boxes Bacon on private terms. To Marseilles, 5,000 Staves on private terms. A Bremen ship was chartered from St. Johns to London, with Deals, on private terms.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $5,596,697 17; for Customs, $147,000; Payments, $3,162,675 49; on account Loan, $1,465,000; Balance, $35,674,157 53.

The following statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$14,532,130	$14,522,150	....	....
Loans	50,810,519	50,319,031	Dec....	491,488
Specie	1,236,333	1,22[illegible]	Dec....	12,531
Legal Ten.	17,991,494	19,188,676	Inc....	1,197,182
Deposits	41,187,764	42,591,060	Inc....	1,303,296
Circulation	6,232,343	6,313,889	Inc....	81,546

A telegram from San Francisco, dated 25th inst., quotes mining stocks, &c., as follows: Gould & Curry, $1,990; Savage, $2,025; Yellow Jacket, $2,425; Ophir, $570; Potosi, $865; Belcher, $1,710.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday, says:

Exchange is in large demand. Bankers are able to keep up a supply more easily than they did, though they are not accumulating it to any extent. A more confident feeling is obtaining in the markets generally, not indicated by speculative movements, but by fuller purchases of goods in anticipation of a consumptive trade.

The total value of foreign goods imported into the port of Boston for the week ending April 21, was $128,118, against $1,200,135 for the corresponding week last year.

The total value of exports from Boston, for the week ending April 21, including specie, amounted to $230,214, against $347,094 for the corresponding week in 1864.

The Providence Journal of Monday, of printing cloths, says:

Market very firm, with an upward tendency. Prints are bringing 20c., 21c., and 22c., and are taken as fast as they arrive. Between the brown cloths and the prints it leaves the printers a large margin. Cotton may remain at the present price, but print cloths must advance. The following are the sales:

8,500 pieces 52x52, 10¼c., at the close; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 10c., early in the week; 19,000 pieces 56x60, 10¼c.; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 10½c.; 10,000 pieces 60x64, 10½c., early in the week; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 10½c.; 7,000 pieces 60x64, 11½c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 11¾c.; 2,000 pieces 60x64, 12c., at the close; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 11½c., early in the week; 19,000 pieces 64x64, 12c.; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c.; 14,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c., at the close. Total, 129,500 pieces.

The receipts of gold from California at New-York from January 1 to April 14 were, in 1863, $5,407,042; in 1864, $3,850,449; in 1865, $6,607,784.

The shipments of Coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, were: By rail for week ending April 22, 10,857.11 tuns; previously for 1865, 108,162.05 tuns; Total, 119,019.16 tuns; to same date 1864, 33,856.06 tuns; Increase, 85,163.10 tuns.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending April 25, 1865, was $2,005,843.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice-Pres't.
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 80 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY. ALL SIZES OF
7-30s
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
This Bank allows to BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865.

ASHES—The market is without change in prices; sales at $8 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX—There has been only a moderate retail business since our last; prices at the close are nominal at 49@50c. for Yellow Western and Southern.

COTTON—The market continues very active and excited, and prices have again advanced, closing very strong; the demand is from both spinners and speculators, and during the day sales and resales of 6,000 bales have taken place; we quote Middlings at 55@57c.

COFFEE—The demand is still good, and further sales of Rio have been at full prices, the market closing very strong; the transactions embrace 4,200 bags Rio ex Svanen on private terms, and 200 bags Rio at 21@21½c. gold; other styles are not much sought after, and we have only to note 300 packets Java at 23c., and 250 bags Maracaibo at 20@21c., all net cash, gold; Messrs. William Scott & Son make the stock of Rio in the country 38,294 bags, including 33,294 here, 1,000 in Philadelphia, and 4,000 in Baltimore.

COAL—The inquiry for Foreign is fair, but we are without supplies, and prices are nominally the same as last quoted. Domestic is more plenty; the arrivals are largely in excess of the demand, and prices, under the greatly reduced consumption, much lower and tend downward; sales from yard at $9@$10 50 ℔ tun of 2,000 lb.

The public sale of Scranton Coal to-day was very largely attended, but it lacked the spirit that was anticipated. The whole of the offerings, however, which comprised 25,000 tuns, were all disposed of at the following prices: $6 89 for Lump, $7 06 for Steamboat, $7 16 for Grate, $7 43 for Egg, $8 05 for Stove, and $6 27 for Chestnut—average on the whole, $7 24. These figures show a decline of about $2 per tun as compared with the last sale.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in moderate demand, but prices are without essential change; we note sales of 300 boxes at 29@30c., closing quiet at 28@29c. Sperm is selling at 37½@40c., and Patent at 47½@50c. for all brands.

COPPER—There has been only a limited business in American Ingot since our last; in prices we have no special change to note; small sales at the close at 34@36c. New Sheathing, Bolts and Braziers remain steady at 50c. Yellow Metal at 40c.

DYEWOODS have been very quiet, but prices are without change. We quote in gold as follows: Campeachy Logwood at $26; Tabasco do., $26; St. Domingo do., $13@$13 50; Barwood, $30; Nicaragua and Maracaibo Fustic, $21, and Camwood at $130@$150.

DRUGS AND DYES—The business in all articles under this heading has been very light since our last; prices are a little better than nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more activity in the market for Western and State Flour since our last, especially Family Extras which are firmer and salable while the low and medium grades are dull and heavy and 5 to 10c. ℔ bbl. lower. The demand has been quite general, and the supply is liberal; the sales are 15,400 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Superfine State; $7 40@$7 60 for Extra do.; $7 65@$8 for Fancy do.; $7 20@$8 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 30@$8 50 for Shipping Ohio; $8 60@$10 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $9 25@$12 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in more active demand; the arrivals are more liberal, and prices are 10@15c. lower; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 60@$8 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 15@$10 10 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more freely offered, the market is dull, and prices are 10@15c. lower; sales of 475 bbls. at $8 80@$9 75 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10@$12 for Trade and Family Brands. Rye Flour is in good supply, steady, and in fair demand; sales of 200 bbls. at $5 50@$6. Corn Meal is in fair request and better; sales of 600 bbls. at $5 75 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—With the exception of Raisins there has been no essential change in prices; these are in more plenty, and are offered quite freely, and at lower rates; we quote as follows: Raisins at $4 75 for Bunch; $4 90 for Layers. Smyrna Figs—25@35c. for New Currants; 13@13½c. for Citron, 35@38c. for Leghorn. Almonds—24@25½c. for Sicily Soft Shells; 28@30c. for Languedoc; 25@30c. for Province, and 42@45c. for Shelled. Sicily Filberts, 19@20c. French Walnuts, 10@14c. Sales of 60,000 Baracoa Cocoanuts at $55, 10,000 Clean Basket at $60, and 5,000 Baracoa Bananas at $1 75@$3 cash. Sardines are quoted at 68@83c. per box; 40½@42½c. per half box, and 26@28c. per quarter box.

FISH—Dry Cod has been in good demand and prices are well sustained; sales of 2,500 qtls., at $8 50@$9 for St. Georges and Grand Bank. Mackerel are steady, and a good inquiry for the trade still prevails; the business is chiefly in small lots. We quote No. 1 Massachusetts (short) at $23@$24; No. 2 do., $15 50@$16 25, and No. 3 do. at $8@$13 50. Smoked Herrings have met with an improvement both in the demand and in prices, closing firm at 40@41c. for Scaled and 30@35c. for No. 1; Pickled do. are dull and prices entirely nominal.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without much change, the demand is moderate for milling; the sales are 2,000 bush. common Red Western at $1 61, and 23,000 bush. common to choice Amber Michigan at $1 75@$1 85. Barley is inactive, and prices are nominal at $1 10@$1 25. Barley Malt is plenty, and is dull at $1 75@$1 85 per bush. Oats are more plenty and are lower; Prince Edward's Island are offered freely at 80c., without buyers; the sales are 30,000 bush.; Jersey at 84c.; Canadian at 81@82c.; Western at 85@86c.; State at 82@83c. Rye is in more active demand, but prices are heavy at the close; the sales are 10,500 bush. Western at $1 02@$1 03, and State at $1 12. Corn is firmer; new is less plenty, and is held above the views of buyers; the demand is light; the sales are 13,000 bush. Jersey Yellow at $1 38@$1 42, on pier and delivered; Unsound at $1 30.

GUNNY BAGS are only in limited demand, but prices are without change; sales at 31@32c.

GUNNY CLOTH is quiet at previous prices; small sales at 19c.

HIDES—The inquiry for both Dry and Wet Salted Hides has been light, prices however are without essential change; we quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@20c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 18@18½c., gold, Montevideo, 17@17½c., gold; Rio Grande, 16½@17c., gold; Orinoco, 16@16½c., gold; California, 16@16½c., gold; Central American, 15@15½c., gold; Matamoros, 15½@16c., gold; Vera Cruz, 14½@15c., gold; Tampico, 14@14½c., gold; Bogota, 14½@15c., gold; Maracaibo, 13½@14c., gold; Bahia, 13@13½c., gold; Porto Cabello, 13@13½c., gold; Truxillo, 13@13½c., gold; Rio Hache dry and pickled, 10½@11½c., gold; Curaçoa, 10@11c., gold; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 10@11c., gold; Western, 12@13c., gold; Minas, 14@15c., gold; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 16@17c., gold; Sierra Leone, 17@18c., gold. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 13@14c., gold; Payta, 13@14c., gold; Maranham, 11½@12c., gold; Pernambuco, 11½@12½c., gold; Bahia, 11@12c., gold; Matamoros, 11@12c., gold; Maracaibo, 9@10c., gold; Savanilla, 10@11c., gold; Sandwich Island, 10@11c. gold.

HOPS—There has been only a moderate business done; choice qualities are scarce and firm, while other grades are plenty and dull; we quote at 15@25c. for inferior and common to prime; 30@35c. for fair to choice New and Old Crop, and 40@45c. for Fancy.

HEMP—There has been a fair business done in Manila, since our last prices have advanced and were firm at the close; sales of 6,200 bales at 11@9c., gold; the currency price is 13@13½c.; American is quoted at $170@$160 for Undressed, and $275@$300 for Dressed, and Jute, $228@$250.

HAY—The supply is increasing, and with a falling off in the local consumption and demand for the army, prices are lower and tend downward; sales of 250 bales at $1 40@$1 50 for Shipping, and $1 50@$1 60 for retail trade.

HONEY—The market is quiet; we note sales of 93 tcs. and 30 bbls. Cuba, for export, on private terms.

INDIGO—The market has been quite firm, but the business is light; we quote: 90c.@$1 45 for Madras, $1 20@$1 50 for Manila, $1 30@$2 for Guatemala, $1 30@$1 90 for Kurpah, $1 45@$1 96 for Oude, and $1 85@$2 10 for Bengal.

IRON—The market for Pig has ruled dull, but prices are without material change; we quote at $42 50@$45 for No. 1 American and $33@$35 for No. 2 Scotch. English Bar is dull and prices are nominal. American Refined Bar is offered from manufacturer's hand at $105@$110, but there are no buyers.

LEATHER—There has been only a limited business in Hemlock Sole since our last; prices however are firm. Oak Sole and French and American Calf Skins remain dull, but prices are without essential change. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 32@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 32½@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 30@31c.; Hemlock, California Mid., 30½@31½c.; Hem'k, California, Light, 28½@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 29@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Mid., 30@31c.; Hemlock, do, Light, 27@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25@29c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21@23c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 45@47c.; Oak Slaughter Middle, 45@47c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 43@45c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 44@45c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Light, 40@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 44@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 18@20c.

LEAD—The market for Pig is very firm, and a moderate business is doing at $9 75@$9 87½ for Spanish, German Refined and English; Bar at 11c., and Sheet and Pipe at 13c.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine are in fair request and firm; sales of 25,000 feet at $23@$26 50 usual terms.

MOLASSES—Prime lots are in demand, and very firm; we note sales of 383 hhds. Porto Rico at 72½@75c., and 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 46@55c., the inside rate for damaged. By auction, 325 hhds. and 58 tcs. prime new crop Porto Rico at 73½@85c., chiefly at 77½c.

NAVAL STORES—The business has been very limited, but prices are without essential change. Spirits Turpentine is held at $2 25; we quote Rosins at $17@$18 for common, $18 50@$24 for strained and No. 2, and $25@$28 for No. 1. Tar at $7@$8 50.

OILS—Linseed has been in improved demand, but prices are easier; we quote at $1 20@$1 25 for City. Fish oils are dull, but prices are without essential change; we quote at $1 35 for Crude Whale, and $2 for Crude Sperm. Lard Oil is in fair request, and firm at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Winter. Kerosene is selling at 73c.

OIL CAKE—The market is firm, the demand is fair; sales of City in bbls. at $53 50 in gold, and Western at $50@$51 currency; the advance in gold gives sellers the advantage.

PROVISIONS—There has been more activity in the market for Pork since our last; prices have advanced. At the close there is less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, owing to the extreme prices demanded; for future delivery, we hear of sales of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller June, $29; the sales, cash and regular, are 7,000 bbls. at $26@$26 75 for Old Mess, now held at $27; $28 50@$29 50 for New Mess; $25 for Prime; $25@$26 50 for Prime Mess; and $24 50 for Thin Mess. Beef is in better demand and firmer, though prices are without quotable change; sales of 500 bbls. at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess and $17@$19 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is dull and prices are nominal. Beef Hams are firm and the demand fair; sales of 400 bbls. at $24@$24 75 for Western. Cut Meats are in good demand, and prices are firm; sales of 600 pkgs. at 15½@15½c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Hams, 19c. for sweet-pickled Hams, and 500 pkgs. sweet pickled Hams, delivered in Chicago, at 16c. Bacon is more active and firmer; the supply is light; sales of 750 boxes at 15½@16c. for Cumberland Cut, and 17c. for Short-Ribbed. Lard is in small supply; prices are a shade firmer, and the demand is better; sales of 2,350 bbls. and tcs. at 15½@17½c. for No. 1, 17½@18c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle-Rendered, and Choice at 18½@18½c.

BUTTER—The market is without change. We quote:

Fine New, half firkin-tubs	38@40
Fine New, Welsh	37@40
Fine Old, in firkins	30@32
Firkins and Tubs, fair to good	25@30
Western Reserve, good to choice	18@20
Central Ohio	16@18
State Tubs, good to choice	30@33

CHEESE is only in limited demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

State factory, good to choice, ℔ lb	20@23
State, fair to good	16@20
State dairies, choice	19@21
English dairy (Conn.)	21@23
English dairy (Ohio)	20@22
Vermont dairy	18@20

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fair request, but there is no particular change in prices; sales at the close at 37@37½c. Refined has ruled quiet but full prices were obtained; we quote at 52@53c. for bonded, and 72@73c. for free.

RICE—Holders are asking an advance of about 1c. over the rates of Monday, but buyers are not inclined to meet them, and the business in consequence is moderate; we have only to note 200 boxes Rangoon in bond at 11c. gold.

SUGARS—A very brisk demand prevails for Raw Sugars, at full and advancing prices, fair to good Refining closing at 11½@12½c., and some sales reported higher. The transactions embrace 3,800 hhds. at 10½@14½c. for Cuba, and 1,544 boxes Havana at 12½@14½c. Refined are higher and unsettled, most of the refiners having sold ahead of production; the following are Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart's quotations for Steam-Refined Sugar: "Loaf, 19½c., cash; best Crushed, 19c., cash; Granulated, 19c., cash; Ground, 19c., cash; White, A, 18½c., cash; Yellow, C, 17½c., cash. Refined Sugars are unsettled and higher, most of the refiners' being sold ahead of production." Other refiners quote at about 19½c. for Hards.

SKINS—Goat—Receipts, 336 bales from Tampico and 56 bales Matamoros; demand fair at steady prices; we note sales of 7,500 Matamoros Goat on private terms. Deer—Receipts, 27 bales Para and 1 bale Matamoros; demand very limited and prices nominal; sales, 4,000 lbs. Matamoros, and 1,500 lbs. Central American on private terms. Goat—Tampico, 39@40c. ℔ lb., gold; Matamoros, 38@40c. ℔ lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 37@38c. ℔ lb., gold; Buenos Ayres, 31@34c. ℔ lb., gold; Cape, 30@32c. ℔ lb., gold. Deer—Honduras, 45@50c. ℔ lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 45@50c. ℔ lb., gold; Central American, 42½@45c. ℔ lb., gold; San Juan, 40@42½c. ℔ lb., gold; Sisal, 40@42½c. ℔ lb., gold; Angostura, 30@35c. ℔ lb., gold; Para, 42½@45c. ℔ lb., gold.

SEEDS—The inquiry has continued light for Clover Seed, but prices are without change; sales of 200 bags in small lots at 30c.; Timothy Seed is in retail demand at $5@$6 ℔ bush.; Rough Flax Seed is in limited demand at $2 35@$2 45 ℔ bush.

STEARINE—A fair demand for No. 1 Western, and the market is stronger; sales of 75,000 lb. No. 1 at 17@17½c., cash.

SALT—There has been more doing in Liverpool Salt since our last. Prices have fluctuated, and at the close are nominal. West India styles ruled dull but prices are without change.

SPELTER—Both foreign and domestic has been very quiet; we quote at 8@9c.

SPICES have ruled very firm, but the business has been light.

TEA—There has been more activity in the market for both Greens and Blacks; prices have advanced, and at the close are buoyant.

TOBACCO—There has been but little doing; prices however are without change; we give the following quotations: Light Leaf—4½@5½c. Lugs; 5½@6½c. Common Leaf; 7@8c. Medium; 8½@10c. Good; 11@13c. Fine; and 14@16c. Selections. Heavy Western and Clarksville—5½@6½c. Lugs; 7@8c. Common Leaf; 8½@10c. Medium do.; 11@13c. Good; 14@16c. Fine; and 17@20c. Selections. Manufactured is dull at previous rates.

TIN—The business in Pig has been light and prices are nominal.

TALLOW—A fair demand for this staple and the market is firm; sales of 60,000 lb. at 11½@11¾c. for Western and 11¾@11½c. for City.

WOOL—The market for both Domestic and Foreign Fleeces has been very firm since our last, and a fair demand prevailed from manufacturers; we quote: American at 75@80c. for Native and ¼ Merino; 70@75c. for ½ and ¾ do.; 70@80c. for full-blood do.; 75@85c. for Saxony; Pulled at 60@70c. for No. 1; and 75@85c. for Superfine and Extra; California at 20@30c. for common Unwashed, and 45@52c. for Fine do., and Foreign as follows: Chilian, 30@35c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 35@40c. for Merino; Peruvian, 35@45c. for Unwashed; Valparaiso, 34@38c. for Unwashed; South American, 30@40c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 40@45c. for do. Merino; 45@55c. for Unwashed Creole; 60@60c. for Washed Entre Rios; 55@65c. for Washed Cordova, and 41@50c. for common Washed of all descriptions; Cape Good Hope, 35@47c. for Unwashed, and East India at 29@50c. for Washed; African, 20@36c. for Unwashed, and 40@70c. for Washed; Mexican, 35@30c. for Unwashed; and Smyrna, 28@36c. for Unwashed, and 18@56c. for Washed.

WHISKY—The market opened firm and closed steady; sales of 500 bbls. at $2 13@$2 14 for Western.

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday, April 26, 1865.*

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1,911	7,528	300	600	1400
Last week	1,235	3,435	600	1200	1100
One year ago (Apr 27)	1,032	2,704	800	1200	1000

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lb. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, Extra, $16 50@$17; first quality, $15@$16; second quality, $14@$15; third quality, $12@$13; a few choicest single pairs, $17; some of the poorest Cows, Bulls, &c., $10@$11.

Working Oxen, $150@$300; Handy Steers, $100@$150, or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $40@$70; Extra, $75@$100; Farrow and Dry, $30@$45.

Sheep—Per lb. live weight, sheared, 4@9c.; Unsheared, and Western, 8@13c. ℔ lb.

Fat Hogs—11½@12c. live weight; Shotes, wholesale, 11½@13c.; retail, 11@15c. ℔ lb.

Veal Calves—$3@$6 ℔ head in lots.

Hides—Brighton, 7@8c.; Country lots, 6½@7c.

Tallow—6@7c.

Pelts—$2@$2 50 each; Country lots, $1 25@$1 50.

Calf Skins—18@20c. ℔ lb.

REMARKS—Beef Cattle are lower in price and higher in shrink; equal to 1@1½c. per lb. less on many lots, and full 1c. on the average sales. Over 300 head of good Western arrived Friday and Saturday; being just enough to take away the appetite of the butchers for yesterday's arrival. The owner of one of these Saturday droves is reported to have said that he knew of 35,000 head of well-fed cattle now ready for market in the limits of three counties of Illinois. There are nearly 1,000 cattle from Albany, besides some 200 or 300 from Canada by the Northern routes. The quality of the Western is better than for a long time past; indeed something like the old-fashioned "Western steers" have again been seen. After the drovers were brought to terms, trade was brisk, and most of the stock was sold yesterday. Last week best Western lots sold at 18c., 27 sk.; this week at 17c., 30 sk.

Although the number of sheep at market is not large, the butchers say that there are plenty Western sheep at Albany and other points Westward, that they can have at 1½ to 2c. per lb. lower than previous prices by sending a word by telegraph. Consequently they have no fears of a short supply, and are very independent about buying.

The supply of veal calves is heavy, and drovers find it difficult to dispose of them at anything like satisfactory prices.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—APRIL 26.

There was a small supply of Beef Cattle this week, the offerings amounting to only 1,020 head. The market was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Common to good cattle sold at from $13 to $18 per 100 lb., and prime and extra from $20 to $22.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep was very good, and the market was quite brisk. The sales reached 5,450 head, at prices ranging from 9 to 10½c. ℔ lb. for clipped, and from 11½ to 11½c. for wool sheep.

HOGS—We have but little change to notice this week. The offerings numbered 2,[illegible]50 head, and prices ranged from $17 to $18 ℔ 100 lb. net, as to quality.

COWS.—There was a better demand for Cows, and 125 head were disposed of, at from $30 to $60 ℔ head.

SHERMAN.

Sherman's Negotiations with Johnston Disapproved at Washington.

Immediate Resumption of Hostilities Ordered!

GEN. GRANT TO COMMAND IN PERSON.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *New-York:* Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum for what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by Gen. Sherman with the Rebel General Johnston. The Rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sherman was *ordered to resume hostilities immediately*, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 p. m.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond, says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Memorandum of Agreement Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results, are as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM *or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present:*

First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say 48 hours—allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals; there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth.—The reëstablishment of all Federal Courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth.—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh.—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto composing the said armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.
Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was unapproved, for the following, among other reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

Third—It undertook to reëstablish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to reëstablish Slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the Rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the debt consummated by the Rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved Rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

Gen. Sherman's Order.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22, 1865.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 58.—The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry, and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism, and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Advices from Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived there on the 19th inst., for the purpose of negotiating with Gen. Sherman with a view to restoring that State to the Union.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon on the steamer M. Martin from Washington, and proceeded southward on the steamer Albambra.

Surrender of Gen. Johnston—Jeff. Davis Understood to be Consenting—Wade Hampton Stands Out—Gen. Sherman Gone to Washington—Reception of the News of the Assassination.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

After a two days' conference between Major-Gen. Sherman and Major-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Rebel forces east of the Mississippi River, with the concurrence of Jefferson Davis, and in the presence and with the advice of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the whole remaining Rebel army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has been surrendered to the forces of the United States.

As I have already stated, the conference was sought by Gen. Johnston on the day following the occupation of Raleigh by the Union army—the 14th, a flag of truce being sent in, with a request for an armistice, and a statement of the best terms on which Gen. Johnston would be permitted to surrender the army under his command. Gen. Sherman sent out Col. McCoy with his ultimatum, and after some two days' delay, during which Gen. Johnston's efforts were somewhat embarrassed by the refractory and mutinous position of Wade Hampton of South Carolina, a personal interview took place between the two chiefs of the opposing armies, at Bennett's house, five miles beyond Durham's Station, on the North Carolina Railroad, midway between the lines.

The conference was strictly private, only Wade Hampton being present with Gen. Johnston on the first day, Monday, and John C. Breckinridge taking Hampton's place on the second day, Tuesday. The only members of the Rebel staff present were Captains Johnston and Hampton, the latter a son of the Rebel South Carolinian, and a chip of the old block. The generals were treated with in their characters as simply commanders of the insurrectionary forces. The Southern Confederacy was not recognized, although Jefferson Davis was understood to be a party consenting to the surrender. Wade Hampton is understood to have withdrawn from the conference, and signified his intention, like the Irishman, to continue the fight on his own hook, which, it is devoutly hoped, he will do. If he and South Carolina have not enough of the war, they can readily be treated to another dose.

The terms settled for the surrender are understood to be substantially those accorded to Gen. Lee by Gen. Grant, with this exception, that the troops of each State are required to march to their respective capitals and then turn over their arms, and all the public property in their possession, and be paroled under the supervision of officers to be designated for that purpose. Thus, the army is to be disbanded, and each soldier is required to return home, and not again to take up arms against the Government. The officers, like those of Gen. Lee's army, are permitted to carry with them their side arms and private effects. These terms are subject to the approval of the Washington Government, and only go into effect upon such ratification. Meantime the two armies maintain their respective positions, and all hostilities cease—until the return of the messenger of Gen. Sherman, who has already proceeded to Washington with the stipulations, of which the foregoing is a brief outline.

This sweeps from existence as an armed force against the Government all the Rebel troops known to the Confederacy, and makes outlaws and guerrillas of all parties who remain in arms against the constituted authorities. The forces of Kirby Smith west of the Mississippi; all the irregular cavalry and roving bands in Texas, Missouri and elsewhere; the garrison at Mobile and at other points in Alabama and Southern Tennessee—all troops of whatever name and nation who have been ranged on the side of the Rebellion, whether as belonging to any recognized commander, or playing the guerrilla upon their own hook for private plunder.

Gen. Johnston expresses deep and apparently sincere sorrow and much concern at the assassination of President Lincoln, in which he was joined by each Confederate officer present. Gen. Johnston regards it as the most terrible blow yet inflicted upon the Confederate cause and the Southern people, and seems deeply to deplore the event, coming as it does upon the close of this great struggle.

I must close my dispatch to have it ready for the first train to Newbern and Beaufort in the morning. I shall send it through to Washington by a gentleman going straight through.

In obedience to the call of the Mayor, a spontaneous and very full meeting of the citizens of Raleigh assembled at the Court House this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to give expression to their feelings upon the sad and dreadful event which has robbed the South and the whole country of their best friend.

The Mayor, Mr. W. H. Harrison, and Mr. Badger read the resolutions to the meeting. Upon putting them to vote, there was a full and unanimous aye upon their adoption.

The Progress, which is dressed in mourning for the death of the President, contains the following notice of the meeting and the resolutions:

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, April 18, 1865.—The meeting was called to order by Mayor Harrison at 4 o'clock, who, in a few pertinent remarks, stated its object to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of our citizens of every party in relation to the melancholy intelligence of the death of President Lincoln, in the manner announced in this morning's papers.

Quent Busbee, esq., was requested to act as Secretary, and on motion of Richard Badger, esq., the Mayor appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

Messrs. Richard Badger, B. F. Moore, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee, who retired and soon reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated, and that at the same time an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States;

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Raleigh, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious deed.

Resolved, That while such a deed at any time would deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as peculiarly unfortunate and calamitous that it should be destined to mark the close of a long contested struggle in arms just at the moment when the prospects of a speedy peace were cheering a land which had been so long drenched with fraternal blood; and that for ourselves as a community, we repudiate and protest against any affiliation or sympathy with such outrages and atrocities, as in violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and destructive of the order and well-being of all society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Sherman, chief in command, and to Gen. Schofield, commander of this department, and be published in the city papers.

On motion of Dr. McKee the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor, Chm'n.

Q. BUSBEE, Sec'y.

Thanks be to God for this final, though it be a most sorrowful ending of the war. May the day be far distant that shall witness the recurrence of strife, and mutual bloodshed in this fair land. May

"No war or battle sound,
Be heard the world around,—
No hostile chief to furious combat run;
But peaceful be the night—
As when the Prince of Light
His reign of Peace upon the Earth begun."

E. S.

P. S. Johnston's immediate command is supposed to be: Infantry, 25,000 men; Cavalry, 10,000 men; total, 35,000 men.

April 19.—Gen. Sherman publishes the following order to the army:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 58.—The General Commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities, and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and other high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Terrel's Mount, Chapel Hill, Mount University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse, will separate the two armies.

Each Army Commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General believes that in a few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism or petty crime.

The cavalry will patrol the front line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear.

Quartermasters and Commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for their wagons, and the Railroad Superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army. By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

The order on being read to the different commands at evening parade, caused the greatest enthusiasm among the troops.

Gen. Schofield has issued his order for a review by the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Ohio. The Tenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Terry, Commanding, will pass in review to-morrow, and the Twenty-third Army Corps on the day following.

He makes a disposition of the troops for garrison duty, and appoints their different camps around the city. A brigade of Gen. Ames's Division of the Tenth Army Corps will relieve the Twenty-third Army Corps on duty in the city, and, until further orders, constitute the garrison of the town. He closes the order as follows:

"The attention of all officers and soldiers is called to special orders No. 58, Headquarters Middle Division of the Mississippi, announcing a suspension of hostilities, preliminary to peace throughout the land. It is the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in sustaining the honor of the army in this new relation, as they have so nobly done in many a bloody field. Let every one determine that a few individuals shall not tarnish the fair fame of all."

THE ARMY TO MARCH HOME.

It is now settled that as soon as the ratification of the terms of surrender or capitulation of the Rebel armies is made known from Washington, Gen. Sherman will march his army northward to Harrisburg, Pa., where it will be mustered out of service.

Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, will probably remain with the Army of the Ohio, to maintain order until affairs become settled in the State. An earnest wish prevails among the citizens that our forces will continue to extend protection over them until the civil authorities are fully established, and there is a chance for a free expression of the choice of the people, for their future rulers, at the ballot-box. If the signs of the times indicate anything, they point to a complete overthrow of the unprincipled demagogues who have ruled the State.

The prospects of peace and of an early march home produces much rejoicing among the old soldiers of the army. They will go in light marching order, the heavy army materiel such as ordnance stores, and all superfluous impediments being sent by sea from Beaufort. But this is anticipating. No orders, of course, have yet been issued on the subject. The return of Col. Hitchcock, the bearer of dispatches to Washington, will be looked for with intense interest. Already officers and men are casting about them for the future in view of their early release from service in the army.

The weather is delightful, and all nature seems to sympathize in the general joy which pervades the army over the return of peace.

The military bands this evening are serenading the different headquarters of the army. While I write, the excellent band of Gen. Jack Casements is performing in front of Gen. Schofield's headquarters, the residence of Mr. Grimes, brother of the Rebel Major-General, who has just returned a paroled (how old) prisoner from Lee's army. He is present, and must hugely enjoy this outburst of our national airs.

I seldom make invidious comparisons among these army bands, but it is only stating the general estimate of this one, when I say that its performances are scarcely inferior to that of the great Dodworth's. The leader is the famous Jack Leland from Cleveland, Ohio.

E. S.

THE CAPTURE OF RALEIGH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY,
RALEIGH, Friday, April 14—8 p. m.

To-day, the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter, the right wing of Sherman's army made its triumphant march into the capital of North Carolina, to the intense delight of a goodly number of loyal citizens, who never favored Secession, and who would at any time during the present Rebellion have gladly sought refuge under the folds of the old flag, if they could have done so with safety to themselves and families.

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

Two days ago a committee of gentlemen proceeded to Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Clayton Station, on the Goldsborough Railroad, and surrendered the city. They were: Ex-Governors L. Swain and William A. Graham, with Dr. Warren, Surgeon-General of the State, on Gov. Vance's Staff, acting as Secretary. Gen. Sherman received the committee very kindly, accepting the surrender of the city and promising to afford every protection to citizens and their property.

OCCUPATION BY KILPATRICK.

Yesterday morning at about nine o'clock Kilpatrick's cavalry entered the city, and were soon after followed by the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. C. C. Walcutt. A Provost-guard was immediately placed at every house to prevent stragglers from molesting the citizens, who have since remarked to me that there has been more quiet and order since the advent of our troops than there was when Johnston's command were here.

WHEELER'S MEN

have treated the people shamefully, breaking into houses and stores, and robbing everybody, friend and foe alike. The people all through the country, as well as those in this town, represent them as acting more like a band of robbers than an organized body of troops.

HANGING A REBEL.

After the city had been formally surrendered, and while Kilpatrick was marching through the town, an officer belonging to Wheeler's command, who, with some of his men, were engaged in plundering a store near the Market House, rushed into the street and fired his revolver at Kilpatrick, who was riding at the head of the column; the ball fortunately missed Kilpatrick, but wounded one of his staff. Chase was instantly made, and the ruffian captured. In less than 10 minutes he was swinging by his neck from a tree.

THE MARCH FROM GOLDSBOROUGH

was a very severe one in consequence of the rain and naturally bad roads over which the army was obliged to pass.

The pioneer corps and large details from different regiments were worked day and night, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance marched.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Blair and Logan, and which are commonly known as the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, took the extreme right on the march to Raleigh, which, in consequence of the circuitous route traveled, amounted to nearly 64 miles. This march was accomplished in three days and a half, an almost incredible short time when it is taken into consideration that the roads had to be made for full one-half the distance, amid a drenching rain storm which to any ordinary army would have made the roads impassable; but Sherman's veteran and victorious troops have learned how to overcome almost every obstacle to success, and they accordingly accomplished this march in the short time stated. I venture the opinion that the same march could not have been made in the same time by any other army in the world.

With the exception of some slight cavalry skirmishing this wing of the army has had no enemy to contend with or to impede their progress since they left Goldsborough.

Those few of Wheeler's men, not amounting to over 50 or 100, who kept in our front were easily driven and kept at a respectful distance from our advance, which consisted of the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry of Major-Gen. Corse's Division of the Fifteenth Corps.

ROUTE TRAVELED.

On Monday, the 10th inst., we broke camp and marched by a circuitous route over a low swampy country to Pikesville, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance. The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps having been in rear of the command, did not get into camp until near 4 o'clock the following morning, very much fatigued and soaked through with rain, but in the most admirable spirits. Pikesville is a station on the Weldon Railroad, and has a small settlement of some half-dozen houses which are inhabited by what are commonly known in the South as "the poor white trash."

From Pikesville the command marched on Tuesday morning to Lowell Factory, the rear of the column getting into camp at about 10 o'clock that night. The Rebels tore up the planking of the bridge over Little River, expecting thereby to delay the march of our army. The damage, however, was easily repaired, and did not delay the command for over an hour; they would probably have done more damage to the bridge had they not been prevented by the timely arrival of the mounted infantry, who rapidly drove them away. The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. Hagen, was in the advance of the Corps, and deserve great credit for the speedy manner in which they repaired the bridge and removed all the obstructions on the road.

Lowell Factory, from which the place derives its name, is owned by a Quaker, and is a small settlement of about 75 inhabitants, consisting principally of women and children, who are all employed as operatives in the cotton factory.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

While waiting at Lowell Factory for the repairing of the roads toward Smithfield, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee's Army was officially communicated to the Command, and produced the wildest excitement.

The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps were summoned together by their gallant commander, Major-Gen. John McCorse, and, after the playing of several national and patriotic airs by the band, the whole command joined in singing "John Brown," and the "Star-Spangled Banner," with a zest which has seldom been equaled, and never excelled.

After repeated calls for Gen. Corse, their gallant and popular leader, he was induced to come forward and address them, which he did in a short, eloquent and inspiring speech, reminding his listeners "That there was yet a man named Johnston in the field, commanding a ragged mob commonly known as the Confederate Army of the West, and that by patient perseverance and a few more miles of corduroying, he would be brought to bay and forced also to surrender his command." Gen. Corse's remarks were loudly applauded, and he was in turn followed by Gen. Rice, commanding a Brigade of the Fourth Division.

After this grand jubilee was over, the bugle sounded the assembly, and the men fell into the ranks and marched forward with the utmost spirit and enthusiasm. On Wednesday night the Fifteenth Corps encamped at Pineville, and the Seventh Corps, after crossing the Neuse River at Watson's Bridge, encamped for the night, and the next day moved forward to within a short distance of Raleigh. The Fifteenth Corps, in the meantime, advanced on the east side of the Neuse River by Eagle Rock, crossing at Hinton's Bridge and marching to within five miles of Raleigh into which place they made their triumphal entry to-day at about 10 o'clock, and were reviewed, together with the Seventeenth Corps, by Maj.-Gen. Sherman and Maj.-Gen. Howard, and their respective Staffs, in front of the State House or Capitol Buildings.

Gens. Sherman and Howard took their position on the south side of the capital building and immediately in front of the bronze statue of Washington.

The different divisions composing the Army of the Tennessee marched "by column of companies right in front," bands playing, drums beating and colors flying, and presented a most imposing spectacle, with their tattered and ragged battle-flags which they had heroically carried on battle-fields far too numerous to mention.

What a grand and glorious spectacle to witness! In eight hours and a half one continuous, almost never ceasing flow of men, and such men as are seldom seen in any army in the world. Strong, stout, athletic veterans, who have stood the shock of battle, and come out proud victors on innumerable battle-fields, from Fort Donelson, Tennessee, to Raleigh, N. C., their dead but never-to-be-forgotten heroes who sleep in the soldier's grave, on many well-fought battle-fields, strew the line of march, and bear undying testimony to their valor and devotion to the cause in which they all embarked. God bless them! May their memories ever be green in the hearts of their countrymen!

CAPTURES.

Some 46 railroad cars and several engines were captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, together with several thousand prisoners, some of whom have voluntarily come inside of our lines and given themselves up after becoming convinced of the utter hopelessness of their cause.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY,

Which retreated the day before our advance arrived here, is known to number from 20,000 to 25,000 men. Some of his command retreated through Hillsborough to Greensborough, but the main portion of his army is known to be encamped this side of Greensborough, which is the junction of the Raleigh and Richmond Railroad, at which place Jeff. Davis is known to be.

SURRENDER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Vance left this town a few hours before the arrival of our advance. It is stated by good authority that he is desirous of returning inside the lines and surrendering the State to Gen. Sherman. If this be so your correspondent knows officially that Gen. Sherman will give him every protection, and is really anxious that he should return and convene the Legislature, a majority of which are known to be loyal men.

JUNCTIONS OF CAVALRY.

It is expected that Sheridan's, Stoneman's and Kilpatrick's Cavalry will form a junction some time within the next five days, and hold Johnson in check until this army can come up with him and deliver the final blow to the Rebellion which has for nearly four years cursed this fair land. The citizens here all express a desire, now that Lee has surrendered his army, that Johnston will do the same thing and put an end to this desolating war. It is questionable whether or not he has heart and sense sufficient to take this view of the subject.

GUERRILLA PARTIES.

It is very much to be feared that when the army of Johnston disbands, as it must sooner or later, the country will swarm with bands of guerrillas, who will respect no one and treat all alike, friend or foe, so that in the country, outside of the towns and cities, there will be no protection for life or property, and everything will be in a state of anarchy, until the strong arm of the law is enforced by the bayonets of our Union soldiers. The people all through the country complain bitterly of their treatment by this class of desperadoes, of whom they live in hourly dread and trepidation.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

It is expected the railroad will be open through to Goldsborough to-morrow, as the Construction Corps have been hard at work on it. The most serious injury the road suffered was in the destruction of the bridge over the Neuse River, which was quite a large structure.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

It is stated on good authority that the cavalry belonging to Lee's army have nearly all succeeded in making a junction with Wheeler and Wade Hampton, and that the united cavalry force of the enemy now in our front numbers at least 10,000 men. It is also rumored, but not generally credited, that a number of stragglers from the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia have made their appearance inside of Johnston's lines and have been pressed into the ranks of his army.

RALEIGH.

In consequence of being obliged to send this dispatch off immediately, I have not had time to visit the different points of interest in this city, but will reserve an accurate description for a future letter. The population now is about 5,000. There are quite a number of handsome residences and large stores; the latter, however, are closed and under strict guard, to prevent their being broken into. Business of all kinds is for the present suspended.

The Governor's palace, which is at present occupied as Gen. Sherman's headquarters, is quite an ordinary building, with little of the elegance to be inferred from its high-flown name.

The capitol is a very fine structure, situated in the center of the city, but seems to have suffered to some extent for want of repairs. At present, the handsomest thing about is the Star-Spangled Banner, which proudly floats from the dome. Long may it wave.

MACON FALLS ON THE 20TH.

Howell Cobb and G. W. Smith Prisoners—Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21—2 p. m.

Major-General DIX: A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me through the Rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the Rebels are changing the *status* to our prejudice.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

THE FARM-HOUSE GARDEN.

The Soil—How to Prepare and Enrich It—How to Plant and What to Plant.

[First Article.]

Having given "Flower Culture" in extenso, we propose now to take up the Vegetable Garden, and treat it as though we were talking to those who know less than we do about the matter. We know that some farmers are wofully ignorant about having a good garden. To such we address our earnest exhortation to set apart at once an acre of land, and convert it into a garden—a real Farm House-Garden.

If the garden spot is not selected, choose a warm, dry plot near the house. If naturally drained all the better, but if not, underdrain with stones or tile. Very gravelly and stony soil will not allow the free germination of seeds without much labor in clearing or carefully covering with fine earth brought from a distance. Stiff clay beside being cold and wet, bakes in dry weather, and prevents many seeds from coming up. A lightish, fine loam between these extremes is best. Still it is often desirable to have the garden in a particular locality, and a little labor in clearing off stones and carting clay upon a gravelly soil, and adding muck or fine sand, to clayey land, will make a good garden almost anywhere, provided drainage is attended to and the soil well manured and plowed deep and thorough. A garden made too rich is a rare occurrence; still we have seen too much horse manure added year after year to a light soil. It served to make it still lighter and too dry, with not sufficient texture. Mixed, or cow manure would be better for such soils. Horse manure is just the thing to lighten a heavy soil. Farmers' gardens get too little, rather than too much manure. Market gardeners make the ground black with it every year, and get two or three heavy crops annually from the same ground. Having manured the ground heavily with stable, barn-yard or hog manure—the three combined are excellent—plow deeply, and either subsoil or run the common plow the second time in the furrow to deepen the soil. Vegetable gardens are usually too hastily plowed in the hurry of other work. The soil should be completely broken and made so fine that the myriads of little rootlets can penetrate through every part of it, hence a second, or cross-plowing will pay well, then harrow down finely. Where the garden is not too large, forking or spading it up is better than plowing, and where there are strawberry and asparagus beds, rhubarb, currants, raspberries and other small fruits, beside the dwarf and other fruit trees, it is often necessary and always desirable to spade up, and a fork-spade is the best implement to do it with. To attain the best results, the ground should even be trenched, or spaded two spits deep, mixing manure well through the whole. Once trenching in this way answers for years. Farmers, with their hundreds of acres, will smile at the idea, but market gardeners, who cultivate land worth $500 to $1,000 and more per acre, find their account in it. Even a farmer's garden ought to yield the family a large portion of their living, rather than the few imperfectly grown vegetables too often seen there. Remember, too, that no after care or labor can make up for imperfectly preparing the soil and bad planting.

Having prepared the ground, the next thing is to lay it out, and this will depend somewhat upon the shape. As a general rule, be the garden square or oblong, it is best laid out with a main walk three feet wide through the center, and lesser walks around the sides three feet from the outer edge, thus leaving a fruit or other border upon each side next to the fences. These may be set with currants, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, gooseberries, etc., or planted with tomatoes. The remainder of the garden may be divided by cross-walks as desired. It is not advisable to plant everything in beds, as the waste by so many walks is not compensated by any advantage. The vegetables may be planted in rows across one of the plots, and there is no necessity for a division between the sorts, a row of beets being next to a row of turnips, &c. In most cases it is well to plant or set the strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, also rhubarb and asparagus, wholly upon one side of the garden, so that the plow may be used upon the other side if desirable.

We will now give a list of the vegetables which should be in every farmer's garden, together with some simple directions for planting, remarking that *good* seed, and plenty of it, should be used. It is well to test the seed by sprouting before planting it in the garden, that no disappointment result from poor seed. Farmers should always raise their own seed, and then, if careful not to hybridize sorts, they will know what they are planting; besides, it is much more economical.

Our remarks about the time of sowing are for this latitude, and this season, which is ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. As a general rule the season is from two to three days earlier for each degree of latitude going south, and that much later as we go north.

BUYING AND SELLING WOOL.

We believe there is nothing more detrimental to the true interests of the farmer than the manner in which much of the wool is brought to market, and the way in which it is bought and sold. In the first place, a large portion of the wool raised is not prepared in a manner to make it merchantable; much that is called washed is not more than half cleansed; it is true that some degree of care is taken in washing the back and sides of the sheep, but the belly, the dirtiest part, is allowed to pass without any special pains whatever being taken. This part, when the fleece is off, is called the skirt, and when folded it is turned inside, and is out of sight, leaving nothing but the well washed back and part of the flank exposed. Others wash pretty well, but allow their sheep to run so long after shearing, that the fleece is about all full of yolk again before it is sheared. Others, after being washed are turned as one farmer expresses it, into a Summer fallow or public highway for four weeks before shearing.

Some will use about a quarter of a pound of twine to tie up a single fleece. But there is another practice more dishonest than any of these, of which some farmers are guilty, that is stuffing the inside of the fleece with unwashed wool pulled from dead sheep. These fleeces are remarkably heavy for their size, and by good judges of wool are easily detected, and are bought at a lower price on this account; thus the farmer reduces the value of his good and sometimes well washed wool, by endeavoring to impose upon the buyer.

But there are farmers who endeavor to produce and retain in the fleece all the oil and gum they possibly can. They use large quantities of oil producing feed such as corn and oil cake; and are extremely careful to protect their sheep not only from rains but from heavy dews—and then at shearing time they call in their friends and neighbors, who with balances in hand, carefully note the weight of each fleece which will range from 15 to 25 lb, and publish to the world that they have a breed of sheep which are nearly all wool, their carcase weight being from 60 to 95 lb, fleece to 15 to 25 lb.

But when these fleeces are submitted to the process of scouring, which has to be done before being manufactured, the proportional amount of wool is found to be small, rarely more than 25 per cent, and frequently less. A large amount of foreign unwashed wool will yield 33 per cent, the oil in this kind of wool being thinner, and though it may contain much dirt, it is light compared with the gum which the yolk of American Fancy Stock contains.

This oily yolk is comparatively worthless, its only value being for manure, and it is seldom applied even for this. More frequently, it is allowed to run into the river, but it is produced at a great cost; for the food which is fed to sheep, even corn and oil-cake, which contain the most, yield but a small percentage of fatty matter. Consequently, there is expended in producing the yolk a very valuable amount of material, which the mutton-sheep would convert into fat and fit for human food. So that the production of this class of wool is not only an individual loss, but as much a public one as the destruction of property by fire.

There is another point which the farmer ought to bear in mind: that the dirtiest, lowest-priced foreign wool pays the least duty—3 cents per pound; the next in rank 6 cents per pound; the next, 10 cents per pound, and 10 per cent ad valorem; the next, 12 cents per pound, and 10 per cent ad valorum. These duties are his protection against the poorer wools produced in foreign lands; but if he reduces the standard of his own wool by bringing it to market full of grease and dirt, and so brings it into competition with the low-priced foreign, he ought not to complain if he loses the benefit of such protection.

Some of these domestic unwashed fleeces within a few weeks have sold at a lower price than unwashed Mestiza and Cape wool.

But while we are complaining of the farmer for thus neglecting his own interests, he in turn complains of the buyers sent out by dealers and manufacturers, for not making a proper distinction between the wool which is well washed and honestly done up, and that we have described. We know that these complaints are not made without a sufficient cause. At the same time we think the farmer is also to blame for the manner in which the wool is sold. Yet it is a fact that much of the wool which is sold is bought in such a way as to pay a premium on the dirtiest wool and consequently reward dishonesty.

One farmer writing on this subject says that he took more than extra pains with washing his sheep, that his wool was well tagged, was honestly done up and with little string. The buyer admitted this, and told him he was paying him the highest price. The farmer had to deliver his wool in the adjoining town, and there he met his neighbor who had sold his wool to the same man for the same price. It was no better in quality than his own, and not more than half washed, and almost covered with string. We believe this is no solitary case, but may be received as a fair example of the manner in which wool is bought.

Now the farmer must consider that he sells his wool as he sells no other kind of his produce. It is his custom, about as soon as his wool is sheared, to rush with it into market about the third or fourth week in June; as a consequence, we have about three-fourths of the whole wool clip of the country thrown upon the market in a single week. Manufacturers and dealers employ agents to buy the wool who know very little about it; many of these employ men who know less than themselves to ride through the country in breathless haste and buy all before them at a certain price, for with their orders a price is fixed beyond which they cannot go; and as they are only paid for what they buy, they take all that comes in their way at that price. He who rides or drives the fastest horse therefore buys the most wool. The farmer who has not a quantity sufficient to attract the attention of these cavalry buyers ties up his wool in blankets or sheets, and rushes to town with his smaller lot. The wool is thus bought and sold under a degree of nervous excitement which belong to no other transactions of a business character; and while this is in progress in the West, the manufacturers and dealers in the East are about as much exercised to obtain money to meet the calls of their buyers, and rushing into the money market all at once, increase its demand, and consequently its rate of discount.

Now all this is the work of the farmer; he rushes his wool into the market all at once and by so doing depresses its price; he compels the manufacturer and dealer to go into the money market, and increase its discount, and this in the end has to come out of his pocket.

If he will keep his wool out of the market till such time as it is wanted, he will then have all the advantage of the increased demand, and can have that money in his own pocket which the money-lenders obtain and that gain which speculators make. If his wool is in good condition he need have no fear but he will obtain a fair price, and that a judicious discrimination will be made between the good and the bad. He may be sure of this—that it will not be sunk to the level of the bad conditioned. He will find in this course a better protective tariff than any Legislature can enact. Leave it to him who washes his wool at gallop, shears it at gallop, but stuffs it at leisure and ties it with patience, to sell it at gallop—where and when it cannot be examined. To him whose object it is to obtain heavy fleeces we have little to say; for he knows buyers are ordered to shun his neighborhood. He does not produce that kind of fleeces to impose upon the wool buyer, but to take advantage of the credulity of the farmer and induce him to pay a high price for his ewes and rams.

Talk About Fruit.

At the meeting of the Club, April 18, grafts were distributed from Ira Hyde, Bainbridge, N. Y., one of which he supposed to be a seedling, is a sweet apple which ripens about the middle of September and lasts about six weeks, and he considers it superior to the Sweet Bough. It is known there as the Jenny Lind.

PELEG WILBUR, Coventry, R. I., wants to know "What time in the year should apple trees and other fruit trees be trimmed? Is the present month of April a suitable time? I would like to know whether the loose bark on grape vines should be taken off. I have seen many remarks in relation to raspberries. I have a kind called the Orange, that are not laid down in the Winter, that are as hardy as any currant bush. I have a kind of gooseberry, smaller than the English, that never mildew or blast; are great bearers and good fruit—while the English, Black, White and Green, have blasted, mildewed and dropped."

Aldermen ELY said: I would cut away the suckers now, and defer pruning the limbs until June. Mr. CRANE thought the latter the better. Mr. DOREMUS said: Prune pear trees whenever your knife is sharp. Do not let the limbs grow large enough to require any other tool. I would say to the gentleman, pull off the loose bark from the grape-vine. That is the way the vineyardists in France treat their vines, and it certainly makes them look better, and the loose bark is of no use whatever. Mr. WILLIAMS said: I think that the raspberry spoken of is a seedling, perhaps from the [illegible]. I have grown some similar to his description, but do not consider them valuable. Mr. [illegible] said: I should think the gooseberry from Mr. [illegible]'s description of it, is the Houghton seedling, the only trustworthy variety we know of.

[illegible] Arnold, [illegible], Mass., wants to know what is the best time to bud [illegible] dwarf pear trees. As

is answered: Whenever they require it, without regard to time. He also wants to know what is the best concentrated manure for pear trees. The answer to this is: First, Peruvian guano. Second, genuine superphospate of lime. About peach pits producing the same kind of fruit, Mr. Arnold says: There are quite a number of kinds of excellent peaches that in ninety five cases in one hundred will be so near that we feel safe in using the pits of such kinds. There are a great many trees raised in that way, with the notion that they are more hardy than budded trees, as is the case with most seedlings. The late Simon M. Cole of Chelsea, Mass., had some six or eight different sorts of natural peaches that were quite sure to produce their kind. He says: "There are some fixed varieties, which, if cultivated at a distance from other trees, so as not to mix in the blossom, will invariably produce the same from seed."

Mr. E. WILLIAMS said: I have no doubt about the hardiness of seedlings, but I never can depend upon pits producing their like. Mr. CRANE said: I do not believe there is any difficulty about the hardiness of grafts and buds if they are obtained from healthy stock. I know that some varieties of peaches do produce their like, while others may be, 99 times in 100, different. I got some seed once from Ohio which produced trees that lived 18 years in Jersey, where peach trees are notoriously short-lived. Mr. WILLIAMS said the reason we use grafts and buds in the nursery is because all our customers want to know exactly what sorts they are buying. They would not take seedlings as a gift. Mr. TABER wanted to know if nurserymen ever tried to get pits from districts where the trees were known to be healthy. Mr. CRANE did not know how that was, but he knew that no others should ever be planted. Dr. TRIMBLE thought we might get the best stock from Virginia; as they have the yellows in Ohio, it will not do to get seed from there any more. We may get healthy seed from Missouri; perhaps we shall have to go to California. Mr. Pullen of New-Jersey, who has 150 acres of peach-orchard, only expects to get one crop, and then give up the land to some other purpose.

About dwarf pears, Mr. CRANE said—Some roots are never good upon standards. This is the case with Louise Bonne de Jersey. The Abbott, an excellent pear from Boston, is good on dwarf. It is one of our best September sorts, and keeps well. Beurré Gifford is our best early pear, and the Columbian Virgalieu the best Winter.

Mr. DODGE said—Six years ago, I planted both standards and dwarfs in Jersey, and have already been well paid for the dwarfs, but have not yet seen a pear upon the standards.

Alderman ELY said—I waited upon one tree twelve years for fruit, and have not yet got a full crop. This is the Columbian Virgalieu. It is a strong, upright grower. Mr. Williams thinks the Doyenne d'Eté is a better early pear than Beurré Gifford; the latter grows with a very spreading top.

In answer to the question, "When shall I cut and set grafts?" several members said: Cut them before any appearance of buds starting, and set them in April. If they are shriveled when you receive them, bury them a day or two in the ground.

In answer to the question how to make the bark of trees smooth, Mr. DODGE says, wash with caustic soda, three pounds to a gallon of water.

About planting trees in autumn, E. WILLIAMS says: I took up some last Fall and heeled them in close by the side of others left standing, and now find those standing quite alive and fresh and the others dead. Thomas Cavenach said: It is because the roots of those heeled in were frozen. If trees are removed in Autumn it should be done as early as possible. There appears to be great difference in location. I have seen this Spring both Norway spruce and Arbor vitae Winter killed, while others at a little distance off were quite uninjured. I know of two beds of Lawton blackberries, only half a block apart, one of which planted on the north side of a board fence, is almost entirely dead; the other, on the south side of a board fence, is quite flourishing.

E. G. FARDEE thought this might be owing more to the wetness of the soil than anything else. Mr. MARKS said: In heeling in trees I am always careful to lay them as flat as possible, and I cover the roots but slightly, and never lost a tree except when they were set nearly upright. Mr. WILLIAMS said: I have always recommended Fall planting until now; I shall hesitate to do so in future.

Hedges are highly recommended by BENJ. F. BARTOLET, Pughtown, Chester Co., Pa. The Washington and Osage Orange are both successful there, and are being more and more extended every year. "I gather the seed in Winter and plant it in Spring, and the next Fall have fine plants to set in hedge rows, costing me very little, and making the best and cheapest fence we have, and very ornamental when carefully trimmed.

At this point the Club suspended the talk about fruits to witness the operation of Torrey's patent Arctic Ice Cream Freezer, with which he produced, in four minutes, an abundance of the article, of excellent quality, and treated the Club to their full satisfaction. These machines are sold, of a capacity from 1 to 20 quarts, at from $3 to $20, and are considered by the Club very excellent appendages to the fruit orchard and garden. Canned peaches, strawberries and raspberries eaten with ice-cream are luxuries that will be appreciated by all who try them.

Horticultural.

At the meeting April 4, of the American Institute Horticultural Society, Dr. I. M. WARD of Newark, N. J., delivered an address upon the Pear Orchard, of which we give a report of the most important particulars. He said, artists have always considered the curved line as the line of beauty, and in the pear tree nature has exerted herself to beautify the orchard. But to come at once to the practical, let us examine the soil and other conditions with reference to the growth of the pear. If the land be of a tenacious, clayey, or wet nature, a thorough system of underdraining must be adopted to secure the requisite warmth in the underlying subsoil. A gravelly or sandy loam soil, or with an underlying shaly substructure is one of the best natural soils for fruit culture. Its depth should be increased by the subsoil and trench plow. To these two indispensable conditions, depth and dryness, should be added mellowness and richness. Nearly all the soils are benefitted for pears by manuring. Upon poor soil, quantity and quality are deficient. A wonderful change has been wrought by culture, upon peaches and pears, until the fruit is utterly unlike the fruit grown by the ancients. I lay great stress upon *depth of soil*, for in our varying climate of burning sun, cloudless sky, and long continued drouth, suddenly broken and the orchard deluged with water, and the air for succeeding weeks surcharged with moisture, we cannot secure the requisite conditions without it. During the prevalence of drouths the requisite moisture cannot be supplied unless the deepened soil constitutes an immense reservoir, or when that drouth is suddenly succeeded by drenching rains, will afford an outlet for the too abundant supply. If the requisite moisture be wanting, vegetation will be arrested and development cease. If it be too abundant, especially after a deficiency, the sap vessels concerned in the formation and development of the fruit cannot dispose of that excess, and the fruit cracks or is deteriorated in flavor. From this cause under just these climatic and hydromatic changes in the atmosphere are we to find a solution of the question, why so many pears of foreign origin of great excellence have disappointed the expectation of the American horticulturist.

In selecting varieties for planting, we are at once embarrassed by the immense number to choose from. Some years ago the London Horticultural Society catalogued about 700, and it is likely the number is now increased to 1,000, for each one of which is claimed some degree of excellence, so the task of selecting 20 or 30 varieties of the best is not an easy one. Some intelligent cultivators have reduced the number of good pears to a dozen, saying that was sufficient for any collection either for market or for family use. Here too we find a difficulty, for the pear is no exception to the general rule that most fruits flourish best in the climate and locality in which they originated. The White Doyenné has its characteristic range. Out of it, it falls a prey to its enemies, and becomes a discarded variety. The Glout Morceau is equally capricious, and while the Vicar of Winkfield is fair in the vicinity of Boston, it is not a Vicar at all about New-York. To come at once to the selection of varieties, I propose to name what, with my experience with pears for the past 20 years, I would plant were I now to begin anew. Beginning with the Summer varieties my selection would be Doyenné d'Eté, Bloodgood, Beurre Gifford and Rostiezer. The Rostiezer is too fine a pear to be omitted in any collection, though confined, as it ever will be to the grounds of the amateur, its period of ripening being so nearly with that popular market pear, the Bartlett, with which no pear now known will compete.

At the head of the list of Autumn pears I place that first ripening, viz., the Bartlett, too well known and universally appreciated for its size, beauty and excellence to need any commendation. I probably assume nothing in saying the Seckel is the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear grown, and being an American seems to be at home in every part of our country. Rivers, of England, accepts it as in full return for their gift of the Bartlett, and well he may, for in it, small as it is, we have concentrated all the spiciness and honied sweetness contained in any pear though quadruple it in size. Cultivation has of late been doing much to improve its size. The Sterling, though decidedly inferior in richness of character, I esteem very highly. It is grown on a beautiful upright tree, is itself so delicate looking, with a beautiful yellowish-white skin and a tinge of red covering its cheek, making it one of the most attractive pears, sufficiently melting and of a sugary flavor. The Belle Lucrative or Fondante d'Automne, of Flemish origin, is undoubtedly one of the highest flavored pears. This and the Flemish Beauty are among the few pears that are probably as good with us as in their native locality. The short period in which both these pears may be said to be in good eating condition, very quickly commencing to decay—the Flemish Beauty at its core—that while they are pears of high excellence, they will never be very desirable for commercial or family use, though highly regarded by the amateur. The Onondaga, American all over, of good size, appearance and quality, following the Bartlett in the period of its ripening, fills a gap that would otherwise be left till the Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Diel and Beurre d'Anjou make their appearance. After ten more years' experience I feel like repeating with emphasis what I said in my commendation of this pear in 1856. Its fair size, smooth skin of pale yellow, and when fully ripe, a rich golden color make befitting the expression, "magnificent." Its flesh is moderately fine-grained, with a rich, juicy and aromatic flavor. It is not at all adapted to the quince, but is a vigorous grower on its own stock, and uniformly an abundant bearer. Its period of ripening, too, between the Bartlett and Beurre Diel, at a time when nothing can compare with it in size, commends it particularly to the orchardist for its commercial value. Doyenné Boussock, of large size, and of good quality, though by no means of the highest flavor, has a similar mission with the Onondaga, but like the Belle Lucrative and Flemish Beauty, soon decays, often before they have reached a ripened state. The Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Diel and Beurre d'Anjou constitute our best late Autumn pears. The Duchesse, when well cultivated, will give entire satisfaction as to size and character of fruit, as well as prove a most abundant bearer. This is the only pear, so far named, that I would recommend dwarfed on the quince. The Beurre Diel is so rich, sugary and half melting that I never have heard a word said against it. The Beurre d'Anjou, later introduced, is one of the few foreign pears which succeeds well in this country. The Beurre Clairgeau, a splendid pear of large size and beautiful appearance, has improved of late; and so well do I think of it for market purposes that I give it a large place in my orchard. The Columbia Virgalieu brings up the rear of Autumn pears, being in good eating condition during the holidays, when its clear, smooth skin, of beautiful lemon yellow, makes it attractive. Flesh white and melting, and of delicious flavor.

Lawrence, Beurre Nouveau and Glout Morceau are the Winter pears which should be in every collection. The Lawrence is destined to be the most popular of Winter pears, if indeed it is not so already. The Glout Morceau, by its knotty, gnarled appearance when gathered, disappoints most fruit growers, but when it comes to the time of ripening, the few specimens that are fair and well grown atone for the defects of the rest, so that I am too well pleased with it to drop it from the collection. I have nothing to say in favor of the Winter Nelis, Easter Beurre, or Vicar of Winkfield, except that the last is a most excellent cooking pear.

The French cultivators, by means of training, pinching, pruning, thinning and watering, or mulching, frequently obtain pears of enormous size. Pruning, especially, is necessary for the development of large specimens, as the sap which would have gone to the lopped off branches, now contributes to the increase of the fruit. Akin to this is the pinching of the shoot while it is still tender, arresting the flow of sap destined to extend the shoot, transferring it to the evolving fruit. The largest fruit, like the model here shown, is usually found on a spur of one of the principal branches or the trunk itself; and as the ox thrives most nearest the master's crib, so this fruit is supplied with more and larger sap vessels. The vegetable physiologist understanding the effect that lines and angles have upon the circulation of the sap, facilitating or retarding its flow, prunes so as to secure the free and uninterrupted passage of sap to the fruit distributed along the branches. He lops off those that start directly at right angles from the trunk. The overloading of the branches with fruit operates to dwarf the size not only by dividing the pabulum among too many, but by bending their branches with their weight, retard the flow of sap by a compression of the vessels through which it circulates. Thinning of the fruit is equally important to secure large specimens, for when a part of the crop is removed, the energies of the tree are expended upon a reduced amount, which is developed into better proportions, and is as much better in quality as in size.

Having selected the varieties, an acquaintance with the characteristic forms of the trees will facilitate the operations of culture and the gathering of the fruit. The knowledge of the habits of the tree will guide the pruner's hand so as to secure the natural and characteristic form much earlier than he would otherwise do. If his efforts are misdirected, not only is his time lost but he opposes and thwarts nature. She resists, concentrating her energies to reproduce what he has ruthlessly destroyed, and the period of perfect development is postponed. So tenacious are some varieties of their characteristic form that all efforts to change that form are met with like efforts to reproduce what was lost, and the tree that was destined to become a giant remains a pigmy. The pear tree assumes almost every variety of form. Nature gives us a pyramid in the Columbia, a conical in the Seckel and Urbaniste, a round head in the Bloodgood and Dearborn Seedling, an upright towering form in the Doyenné d'Eté, and a straggling nondescript in the Rostiezer. In this sportive habit of the pear, the man of taste finds scope for the exercise of his most disciplined faculties.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

Tuesday, April 18.—At the meeting of the Club to-day before the transaction of any business, SOLON ROBINSON presented the following resolution, which was seconded, with a few pertinent remarks, by Dr. WARD, and unanimously adopted: "In view of the fact that President Lincoln rose to his exalted position from the class that we represent, that is, the laboring class of American farmers, it is justly due to his memory that the American Institute Farmers' Club should pay this tribute of respect to this great friend of free labor, that we will not transact any ordinary business while his bleeding corpse awaits the last rite that the living can offer to the dead; and therefore in love and reverence to his exalted character, and in grief for the fate he has met at the hands of a base assassin, we will now adjourn." It was suggested that it would be very proper to fill up the usual space occupied by a report of proceedings, with letters from the people. This suggestion we carry out as follows:

Strawberries and Birds.—M. B. STURTEVANT, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., says: "The Club recommends every family to grow their own strawberries. I have no trouble about that. The trouble is, how to get them after they are grown. Last year the birds levied a tax of 80 or 90 per cent on the product. I stretched twine across the bed one inch apart—they went through it the first hour. What shall I do? Have any of your readers, or the Club, tried stuffed cats, or old fish-net from the junk shops spread over the whole? Do give us a remedy, as it is a question of fruit or no fruit."

We should think stuffed cats would answer a good purpose, particularly if they were alive and stuffed with birds.

Hens that Eat Eggs.—A lady wants to know if there is any preventive for hens eating eggs in the nest?

The best remedy is probably feeding them liberally with meat. If any of our outside members know of anything better let them speak out.

An Honest Seedsman Wanted.—Mrs. A. J. BROWN writes as follows from Somers, N. Y.:

"Will you confer a still further obligation on the farmers' families throughout the land by giving, through the reports of the 'Farmer's Club,' the address of some reliable seedsman to whom we can send our orders and feel assured when we sow camelias (?) that we shall not reap Lady Slippers, etc., Scriptural injunction to the contrary notwithstanding. I have patronized the stock of flower-seeds in country stores a great deal more than is creditable to my common sense or profitable to my garden or pocket, and therefore beg that in this instance you will waive your old objection to act as 'advertising medium,' and greatly oblige a constant reader of your ever interesting reports."

We think if Mrs. Brown has read the elaborate articles upon flower cultivation recently published in THE TRIBUNE, she must have noticed the names of two seedsmen whom we consider reliable. We could name several others, but must not depart from the rule.

Planting Peach Trees.—JOHN CLARY, Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio, says: "I want to state one fact for the benefit of the million. Five years ago I set a few peach trees; one row came in a dead furrow. Soil, wet clay, though underdrained. I made a mound to set the trees on, but got them too high, and the rains washed the soil off the root below the crown, and the grub has not worked at the root at all, and the trees thrive equally as well as though they were set deeper in the ground. Would bank sand render such soil more tillable?"

To the last question we answer, Yes, decidedly.

WILLIAM T. PARKER, Birmingham, Erie Co., Ohio, recommends the following as a protection against the peach-tree borer: "Produce only a slow growth of wood. After trees are set in the orchard cultivate one or two years, or mulch them with coarse manure; and after that let them grow in a sod. In this country thus grown they will last fifteen or twenty years; whereas, if well cultivated, they will be all gone in six or seven years. Never mind the theory. It may or may not be satisfactorily explained. It is a fact, according to my experience and that of others. Perhaps the borer prefers the succulent bark of a vigorous tree to the dryer bark of a slow grower, as the gallinipper of the Mississippi takes more delight in perforating the thin and juicy hide of a Northerner than he does in boring for blood in the dry and leathery epidermis of a native."

Will Peach Pits Produce the Same Kind of Fruit?—Upon this question Mr. PARKER says: "According to my experience there is no certain rule, but generally the fruit of a primary race of trees will produce its like, while a hybrid will not. The best peaches are mostly hybrids. But the pits of the yellow-fleshed peaches will generally bring fruit closely resembling the parent—as the Malacatoon and Crawfords. But the white and red-fleshed pits will generally fail to produce good fruit."

Girdling Apple Trees to make them Bear.—SUSAN SHEPARDSON, Springfield, Lagrange County, Ind., gives the following directions how to make a barren apple-tree fruitful: "Cut a ring out of the bark of a large tree a quarter of an inch wide, and lift the bark out with a sharp knife. Be careful not to hurt the sap under the bark, and the next year the tree will hang full of apples. For a small limb, girdle the bark not more than the eighth of an inch wide. I have made a limb not larger than a pipe-stem bear two apples. I made a large tree bear every year that bore only every other year. It had two bodies; I girdled one of the bodies the Spring the tree bore, and the next year that half of the tree hung full, the other half, as usual, not an apple on it. It must be done when the buds are swelled ready to burst in the Spring."

Yeast—how to start it.—Mrs. SHEPARDSON says: "I can tell Mr. McGraw how to make yeast without a nest egg. Boil on Monday morning two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool to new milk warmth; then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, then put in the rest of the liquor and beat it well. On Wednesday peel and boil enough potatoes to make three pounds of potatoes after they are pounded fine; mix them with the yeast liquor, let it stand till Thursday, then strain it through a sieve, and put it into bottles or, if you have them, glass preserve jars are the best to keep it in. Shake it up well before using. It will keep in a cool place for two months, and is better at the last. Set it in an earthen bowl or crock to rise, and stir it often while rising. Keep it in a warm place, but not where it will scald, for that would spoil it."

Cure for Poison Ivy.—Miss S. O. POTTER, Lincsville, Crawford Co., Pa., recommends sweet oil as an antidote for ivy poison. An application of it removes the inflammation directly.

SOLON ROBINSON—I have never seen olive oil applied to cure vegetable poison, but I have applied it myself with the most marked success to the bites of poisonous snakes. In that case it should also be taken internally.

Sheepticks—Do they Injure the Health of Sheep?—Miss POTTER inquires. This is a mooted question. Some persons advocate that they do not, and prove it by the fact that lousy children are always healthy. There is a remedy for ticks sold under the name of Concentrated Tobacco Juice.

Barren Cucumber Vines.—Miss P. says: "Last year I grew mammoth cucumber vines with but little fruit. There were plenty of blossoms, but all false. I was told the reason was that they were planted when the sign was not right, and for remedy I must pick off the false blossoms. What says the Club?"

It says it has no faith in signs or the moon's influence upon vegetation.

Value of Frosted Potatoes.—A. HOGEBOOM, Shedd's Corners, Madison County, N. Y., says he planted one-half of a field with potatoes from a hole that had been frosted, and another from a hole that had been kept warm and dry, and had sprouted considerably, and that there was a marked difference in the yield; those which had not been frosted producing much the best, and showing more vigor of growth all the season. The potatoes were of the same sort, the difference being simply that the eyes of those that had kept warm were healthy and vigorous. And the reason that they were healthy and vigorous, and made the most vigorous growth, is simply that they had their pabulum in a natural condition. In the frosted tubers part of the starch had been converted into sugar. This is shown by the fact that after being frozen they are always sweeter to the taste when cooked. Mr. HOGEBOOM is satisfied that he has proved by experiment that the potato-rot is caused by black bugs which infest the vines. The experiment was made by planting parts of the same potato in two boxes, one on the ground where the bugs could get at it, and the other in a position they could not reach.

Flower Seeds and those who love Flower Cultivation.—From among the thousands of letters asking for flower seeds, we now and then pick out a beautiful blossom, the odor of which must be delightful to angels as well as men, which we present to our readers. Here is one from ELLA T. BASSETT and EMMA F. BASSETT, Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.: "We understand by THE TRIBUNE that the Farmers' Club is kindly distributing such flower seeds as may be consigned to their care, to ladies and little girls who manifest a desire to cultivate them. We are little girls, just of an age, and have read with deep interest Mary C. Askue's letter to Mr. Robinson, thanking him for his kindness in supplying her and others with flower seeds. Our dear younger brother is lying in the cold grave, our Pa is too old, and our two living brothers are too young for the service, but we have ten soldier cousins, if all are yet living, and our uncle who died in the service. We love flowers, and desire greatly to have a beautiful variety—and if you think it is right for us to ask for some of the seeds for distribution, you will, we hope, send us some, and make us very thankful and happy."

Another little girl who writes from Hartleton, Pa., says: "My father is dead; I have one brother in the Navy, one in New-York, and another brother and sister at home. Mother would like very much to have lorne evergreens hanging over the gate of our yard. Will you please send me some seeds of the 'Scarlet Bignomer,' 'Purple Virgin Bower,' 'Pale rose Hibiscus,' 'White Lily,' and as many others as you choose to send that will ornament our yard, and you'll make another little girl as happy as you have Mary C. Askue, who wrote you such a sweet letter."

And here is a letter from a mother. Mrs. LUCINA M. CHAMBERS writes from Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.: "Like the little girl who wrote a short time since for the White Lily root for her little sister's grave, I would dearly like one for the grave of my first-born, a sweet little girl of eight years old, who has only been transplanted from our care to the garden of God's eternal love. If I knew the price of one I would send it. My angel darling was a most intense lover of flowers. I have hardly any seeds but those she gathered before she died, and though as I sow them they will be watered with my tears, because the little hands that gathered them are now folded in death's quiet rest, I will still do it in remembrance of the lost."

Mrs. O. E. WASHBURN, Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., writes: "I have ever been an admirer of the beautiful in nature, have ever cultivated some choice kinds, but since all my dear children have left me, and gone to that land where flowers are in perpetual bloom, my flowers are doubly dear. They seem to comfort and cheer me while walking through 'this vale of tears.' A short time before my dear daughter left us, she spoke of her flower garden, and wished us to see that it was well taken care of, as it would be a comfort to us when she was gone. This I have endeavored to do, and have added a few kinds to those that we had at that time, yet have none of the kinds which you have had for distribution."

Since our last reports, seeds have been sent for distribution by the following ladies: Mrs. A. Trowbridge, Ashford, Woodham County, Conn.; Mrs. S. M. Cowden, Coultersville, Butler County, Pa.; Mrs. C. A. Huntington, Bethany Center; Mrs. M. A. Van Valkenburg, Randall, Montgomery County, N. Y.; Miss Lida M. Peak, Westfield, Morrow County, Ohio; Mrs. Amy J. Harris, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha G. Rogers, Fort Atkinson, Iowa; Mrs. Edna M. Barley, East Braintree, Vt.; Mrs. Harriet A. Wood, Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y.; Miss Lillie O. Gates, St. Charles, Winona County, Minn.; Miss S. Inman, Rodman, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Letters asking for seeds have been received, since the notice of distribution was first published in THE TRIBUNE, from over 7,000 persons.

ALLEN S. FITCH writes from Hospital No. 8, Nashville, Tenn.: "I am one of Uncle Sam's boys. Have been from home for over a year, but expect, through the kindness of an *over-ruling Providence*, and the glorious victories achieved by our noble army, under the direction of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, to reunite with my family at home soon; and I have no objection to having that home rendered increasingly beautiful and attractive, and shall, therefore, be glad of a few of the flower seeds you have for distribution."

NORMAN MATTISON, in writing for a few seeds, tells what he has done at his residence, Berwick, Warren County, Ill. "From 33 grains of Poland oats that I received in a letter, the product of three corps, measured 370 bushels. The product of 21 grains of hull-less barley, three years, was 102½ bushels. The product of one tablespoonfull of Poland rye (that I received from the Patent Office) the third year, was 231 bushels. I grow strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes by the bushel, and believe every farmer should grow an abundance of such fruit for his family."

Miss E. WILL, Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa., shows in her letter what a woman may do in farming. She says: "Twenty years ago I and a younger sister inherited the half of a small fertile farm containing 126 acres. Our father was dead, and our brothers gone to the West; but, being unwilling to leave the home of our ancestors, I borrowed money at 6 per cent from our kind neighbors, to buy and stock the farm. The debt was all paid before the war, and some money in a National Bank. We hire a hand in Summer by the month, and day-hands to assist in cutting and thrashing the crop; run but one plow, and some years have 100 barrels of flour. If any bereaved widow or daughter (as the war will make many) will be encouraged by our success, I will be amply rewarded for my communication; but a lady that is afraid of a hoe or rake is not fit for a female farmer—she must have courage and energy."

Land Sold for Taxes in Missouri.—O. L. ABBOTT, Bethany, Hanson Co., Mo., says: "'Lands and lots of the old forfeited list sold at such [Sheriff's] sale to any person or persons may be redeemed at any time before the first Monday of November, 1865.' The 'old forfeited list' is composed of lands twice forfeited to the State for nonpayment of taxes. Lands forfeited subsequent to 1863 may be redeemed at any time within two years from the date of the sale by paying double costs and 15 per cent interest." Mr. ABBOTT says: "To prevent those who especially deserve our sympathy from suffering loss, you are at liberty to publish that from now until the time for redemption expires (the first Monday of November next), I propose to spend all of the time my business will permit in assisting crippled soldiers and widows of soldiers to redeem their lands in any part of this State, without charge, except for expenses actually incurred. Address with stamped envelope redirected inclosed."

Description of Missouri Lands—Dr. HENRY WING, Collinsville, Ill., having made a careful examination of Missouri lands, with a view to investment, but yet having changed his mind, has concluded to give the information he obtained for the benefit of others. He thinks there is no better investment, unless it be Government securities, than Missouri lands. His letter is written from Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri. He says:

"This county borders on the Mississippi River, is traversed by some considerable streams, and extends west to the table lands, which, lying more remote from streams, are destitute of timber, except the borders of the small streams by which they are drained. Within these limits there is quite a variety of soils, and exposures, adapted to a variety of crops. The prairies are all good land for corn, wheat, and such other crops as grow well on the same kind of soil as these elsewhere. The timber or wood lands grow oak, (white and black,) hickory, redbud, elm, black walnut, ash, and numerous other occasional trees and shrubs. There are some ridges which have little else than post oak. Judges of land will know, without being informed, that the first description of timber indicates rich, and the second poor land. The most of the better class of lands that I have seen, both in wood and prairie, is sufficiently sandy to make it warm, and also, what is very important in rich Western lands, to admit of working much sooner after a rain than lands which lack this element. Many times this character in land saves a crop which requires early plowing, that otherwise would fail. The rich uplands are much used for tobacco, a crop which yields a good deal of money. The practice is to clear a few acres of new land, plant in tobacco, and the next year devote this to some other crop and clear more for tobacco. In this way large crops are secured without manure, and gradually the land is brought into general cultivation.

"Some bad managers take repeated crops of tobacco from the same land and thus exhaust the soil. The subsoil, so far as I have seen, of all the lands, is clay, which has gravel beneath and sometimes intermixed with it. Whenever the roads are much worn by water, gravel makes its appearance. The clay subsoil is of different kinds. In some places it is a brick red, and where that is the case, the land is excellent for wheat after the whole of the top soil may have been exhausted or washed off. The poor ridges previously mentioned as growing post oak, are not suitable for either corn or tobacco, though short crops of corn can be grown on them. In my opinion no energetic farmer ought to work lands of such inferior quality on any terms while better can be had for the rent, if not able to purchase. Yet it is true that these lands do very well in wheat and other small grains, especially if renewed by clover.

"*Products.*—Besides the wheat and tobacco already mentioned, the lands are well adapted to hay, which is always profitable. Blue grass comes spontaneously in lands which are fenced and not worked. Apples always do well. Peaches are fine when not killed, and there are some localities where they never fail. Grape vines are abundant in the woods, and no doubt the cultivated varieties would succeed well in suitably chosen localities.

"*Timber* is abundant for all the needs of the country, except soft wood for finishing, which is generally best obtained ready wrought from the planing mills in St. Louis. Fencing timber is so abundant that the Virginia fence is almost universally used; but I have seen some good hedges of Osage orange, which stands the coldest Winters.

"*Stone.*—Limestone is abundant, and used for making lime and for foundations to houses. There are some quarries of good building sandstone, which have been used to a limited extent, but now wood and brick are universally preferred. Sand is universally abundant in the streams, and I have seen one bank of pure white sand which is unused, and seems almost inexhaustible. Coal has been found in different localities, but is scarcely worked yet. There is, no doubt, sufficient for the supply of the country, when needed, for all time. "Petroleum" has not found its way to this region. There is an authentic tradition that lead was obtained by the Indians in this vicinity in early times, and a small stream, on which it was found by the first settlers, bears the name of Lead Creek, but the precise locality is not now known. The chief stream of the region bears the French name of copper—"Cuivre"—said to be from the fact of that metal being found upon it by the early French settlers. In general it may be said that the mineral resources of the country are yet unknown.

"*Water.*—There is a fair supply of living water on the surface from springs. Wells and cisterns are made without difficulty. The water that has percolated the soil is generally hard. Ponds are constructed with very little labor to retain surface water for stock. The streams furnish a limited amount of water-power, some of which is used and some not. There is one good flouring-mill on the Cuivre.

"The home market for grain is generally good, owing to the growing of stock for distant markets. Beside the home demand, the Mississippi River on one side, and the North Missouri Railroad on the other, afford facilities for exporting.

"*Population.*—The inhabitants are largely from Virginia and Kentucky, but there are representatives of many of the States lately denominated "free," and also from Germany and Bohemia. The last mentioned nationality are growing rich on the poor lands which I have deprecated above. The people generally are courteous and friendly as neighbors, though deficient in appreciation of the term "The Commonwealth."

"*Freedmen.*—Previous to the war there were a good many slaves in the country. Of these about all the able-bodied are voluntarily or involuntarily in the military service. The remainder have generally gone to work on contracts for wages, and are many of them valuable helpers; as a general rule worth more than they were before this change in their circumstances.

"*Churches.*—In this place there are respectable edifices, all but one of brick, belonging to the following denominations: Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and "Christians," or as they are denominated by other sects, Campbellites.

"*Education* is generally throughout the State in a suspended condition, owing to the appropriation of its funds by the Legislature, which was practically rebellious and cotemporary with the Rebel Governor Jackson of infamous memory. A Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State has been appointed by the present radical Governor, and a beginning is about to be made to organize the schools. Previous to the rise of Secession, the legislation of the State on the subject of education was liberal and would not suffer by comparison with any Western State. It is not probable that it will be less liberal under the new regime.

"But this locality has enjoyed advantages neither universal or common. For some years an academy has been in operation, in which the standard of instruction and general management of the school were not inferior to the public schools of St. Louis and Chicago, which stand high in the estimation of educators generally. During the war this school has been disorganized, but the principal who perfected and maintained its organization, still has charge of a small school in the buildings, which are ample in dimensions, and fully up to the modern standard of school-houses, such as any western town might be proud of.

"It seems probable that this edifice must afford facilities that will not be neglected for the organization of a good school in the future.

"*Society* is at present disintegrated and awaiting a new crystallization. There has been very little blood shed here during the civil war, and consequently not so much as in many places of the rankling hate of wrongs to be avenged. Political animosities are strong, as indeed they are almost everywhere in the United States.

"There is no longer any need, thank God and the loyal people of the United States, to discuss Slavery. Its brief description, of which I believe Wesley was the author, "The sum of all villanies," is just. Still, it is not the general economy of Providence to permit a great evil to be wholly unmitigated by good. There are compensations in all great calamities, as we begin to see in regard to the giant evil of war, which five years ago was regarded as the parent of mischief only. Slavery is not an exception to the great law, and society in these regions, which have have felt its blighting influence, has many germs of excellence peculiar to itself, which under a new system may be preserved and developed, and contribute to the great compensation which is due to mankind from the greatest evil known to history. I advise no one to come here; every one should decide that for himself after seeing the elements of the case with his own eyes. But whoever comes willing to entertain the view just presented, will have a pleasanter experience than he who comes assuming that all things are wrong which do not conform to the country he has left.

"Prices of real estate are low. Many former citizens are gone, many wish to go, and I think I might state the average price of farm-lands which are for sale, at about $12 or $15 per acre. Many good farms can now be bought for $10, and some even less. At such prices large returns can be made upon the investment. Judicious culture will, in many cases, pay for the land in three years. About four years ago Edward Baker bought 80 acres seven miles from here, for which he agreed to pay $1,000. The land was not of the first quality. About 15 acres only had been cleared, and also worn out. The first year after the purchase, he cleared land, made fence, and built a tobacco barn. The season was unfavorable, and he made nothing. The second year was a good crop year, and he made about $1,200—more than paying for the land. This is not stated as a sample of what other men will do, but one of the extremes that are possible with great industry and good fortune, combined, perhaps, with unusual strength and skill. Better lands could now be bought for a smaller price. When peace is fully established, it can scarcely be that such lands, so near St. Louis—which is one of the best markets—can continue. Such are the facts now, as near as I can learn them in a brief time."

Agricultural Items.

THE WEIGHT OF AN INCH OF DEPTH OF RAIN.—A London scientific journal gives the weight of a rain-fall an inch deep, at nearly one-hundred-and-one tuns per acre. The following is the calculation:

"An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which, at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622.5 gallons; and as a gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds, the rain-fall on an acre is 226,225 pounds avoirdupois; but 2240 pounds are a tun, and consequently an inch deep of rain weighs 100,993 tuns, or nearly one hundred and one tun per acre. For every one hundredth of an inch a tun of water falls per acre."

A farmer will see by this how futile would be the attempt to water land equal to one-fourth inch of rain-fall. The annual fall of rain in this country has been estimated from twenty to forty inches.

POTATOES — TO PREVENT SPROUTING. — A Scotch paper says that one ounce of ammoniacal liquor (spts. hartshorn), diluted with a pint of water, for a bath for potatoes, destroys the power to vegetate, but does not injure their quality for eating. The tubers should be immersed in the bath four or five days and then dried. This experiment is easily tried upon a small scale, and if successful can be extended at small cost.

The best way that potatoes were ever cooked is seldom practiced. It is by roasting in the ashes of a wood fire. They are not only delicious, but healthy food. When potatoes are boiled, they will be much improved if taken from the pot as soon as soft and wrapped in a cloth or paper and placed in a very hot position, where the fire will extract the moisture.

REMEDY FOR ONION MAGGOTS.—A correspondent of *The Boston Cultivator* gives the following as his practice:

"As soon as signs of the maggots are discovered, apply boiling water with the addition of a quart of salt to six gallons of water, poured through a cullender on to the onions as they stand in rows; hold the cullender in one hand and a bucket of hot water in the other and walk over the piece, putting on enough to wet the onion and the top of the ground, but not enough to stand in pools on the ground around the onions. If properly applied it will destroy the maggot and not injure the growing plants. It is necessary to apply the remedy as soon as the enemy begins his work; if delayed two or three days the crop is ruined."

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL OF PRODUCE IN ILLINOIS.—The following is the legal weight of a bushel of the following articles in Illinois:

	lbs.		lbs.
Corn in Ear	70	Buckwheat	52
Shelled Corn	56	Dried Peaches	33
Wheat	60	Onions	57
Rye	56	Dried Apples	24
Oats	32	Salt	50
Barley	48	Stone Coal	80
Irish Potatoes	60	Malt	38
Sweet Potatoes	55	Bran	20
White Beans	60	Turnips	55
Castor Beans	46	Hair (plastering)	8
Clover Seed	60	Unslacked Lime	80
Timothy Seed	45	Corn Meal	48
Flax Seed	56	Fine Salt	55
Blue Grass Seed	14	Hemp Seed	44

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

Business has been greatly interrupted in consequence of the public solemnities connected with the funeral of the lamented President. During the few days of regular business, however, there has been a great activity in the demand for cotton goods and a general strengthening of prices. The recent reduction of prices has increased the demand at retail to such an extent that the supply is far behind the demand, and for the leading lines of goods there is quite a scramble in the wholesale stores. At no period since the beginning of the war has the demand been so really active; and when it is stated that, at the same time, at no period has the supply been so light, it may be readily imagined what is the condition of the market. Brown and bleached cotton goods are about ten per cent higher. Agents are taking orders in advance of production, and generally at prices to be fixed on delivery. Until more cotton comes North, the manufacturers must have prices very much under their control. Should they demand any material advance, the demand will be checked, and a downward reaction must succeed.

Brown Sheetings are scarcely to be found among the agents. Of the Indian Orchard brand there are and have been none on hand for some time. The Appleton A quoted last week by the agents at 30c., cannot be had to-day for less than 32c., and they are very scarce at that. The jobbers are selling them at the same rates. We quote the following jobbers' prices: for Amoskeag A, 32c.; Indian Orchard B B, 30c.; Pepperell E, 25c.; Stark A, 30c.; Appleton A, 32c. The agents give a very general answer as to the condition of business in bleached shirtings—nearly all cleared out. The New-York Mills had a clean sweep of their stock at 37½c., and are now receiving orders for weeks ahead. The Williamsville Mills are as yet making none. The last of the Lonsdales sold at 23½c. The prices show considerable changes. Jobbers have raised New-York Mills from 37½c. to 40c.; Wamsutta (manufacturing scarcely any) from 30c. to 35c.; Lonsdale, 23½c. to 25c., and in that proportion. We give the following jobbers' quotations: Wamsutta, 35c.; Williamsville, 34c.; Bates, 36 inches, 31c.; White Rock, 29c.; Lonsdale, 25c.; Semper Idem 4-4, 24c.; Arkwright M, 27c.; Boot S, 24c.

There is more excitement in prints than in any other line of domestic goods. The prices have risen rapidly, the market is very stiff, and the stock is nearly swept out of the agents' hands. Allen's favorite brands were cleaned out at 16c.; Arnold's, selling last week at 16c., were all taken up at 18c. There are no Richmond prints in market; they are only sold at value, and not to be obtained under two weeks. There are no prices named for Dunnell's and the Providence, while Sprague's hold their brand at even stiffer rates. The following are the correct quotations for prints among the jobbers: Merrimack W, 22@24c.; Providence D, 20c.; Sprague's, 21c.; Sprague Blues, 22c.; Pacific 21c.; Arnold's, 16½c.; Sprague's Black and White, 18½c.

There are very few ticks in the market, and these only in the hands of the jobbers. The Hamilton B T's rise from 37c. to 37½c.; while some brands show a decline from previous rates.

Denims are very irregular. Amoskeag quoted last week by the jobbers at 60c., is now put at 56c.; Falls A holds its own at 30c.; York recedes from 58c. to 55c.; Manchester advances from 25c. to 27c.; Hudson River remains the same, and Monadnock rises from 23c. to 27c.

The agents hold delaines much stiffer than do the jobbers. The latter quote them almost exactly the same as last week, while the agents advance Pacific from 25c. to 27c.; and Pacific challies from 27c. to 29c.

There is a general breaking up of the trade in army woolens. The Government suspends its contracts, the contractors do the same with the manufacturers, and upon whom they will fall back is the question. A well known house—long identified with army contracts—says the business is dead, and everybody is getting out of it as best they can. No quotations, of course.

In certain fine lines of cassimeres, adapted for the Spring trade, there is considerable doing. Otherwise not; Middlesex sacking are going freely at $1 62½, and cassimeres at $1 73@$2 25. The dry goods excitement has almost swamped the business in cloths, &c.

The trade in foreign goods has been very much confined to private sale, the auctioneers having done but little business, out of respect to the public mourning. There has, of course, been an immense demand for all fabrics adapted for mourning decorations; but the transactions in ordinary goods have been limited. Prices are generally firm and stocks low. The prospect favors an active renewal of business so soon as the public solemnities are past.

Owing to the partial suspension of business at the Custom-house, the entries of dry goods at the port during last week were very light, the total imports being only $425,924, against $1,340,534 for the same period of 1864.

The total imports at New-York from December 1, 1864, to April 20, 1865, were $15,704,692, against $39,528,325 for the same time of last year; showing a decrease in the Spring importation of $23,823,633, as compared with that of last year.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, April 25, 1865.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
4,134	89	2,718	7,696	8,208	22,845

There were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	2,995	24	819	2	8,208	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	28	33	211	3,847	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	86	1	281	1,516	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	29	31	1,307	1,931	....	....
At Bergen	663	..	....	200	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers	270	....	100	200	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,146	146	1,454	15,047	12,696	34,410
Receipts last week	5,130	124	1,976	7,679	2,023	16,937

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET, THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra holiday Beef	21½@22
The next best on sale to-day	20 @21
That generally rated first quality	19 @20
Medium or good, fair quality	17½@18½
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	15½@17
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	10 @15
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	18 @—
Extreme range of prices from	10 @22
The most of the sales are from	17 @20

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	118	Illinois	1,736
Pennsylvania	65	Iowa	258
Ohio	120	Kentucky	58
Michigan	91	New-Jersey	24
Indiana	124	Canada	408

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 602; Harlem Railroad, 1,424; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 114; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 167; by Hudson River Boats, 638; About 2,950 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

T. S. Clark, N. J.	22	W. J. Warner, Mich.	17
S. L. Henry, N. Y.	33	O. Hallock, Canada	36
S. Fineman, Mich.	32	D. McIntosh, Canada	20
Gregg & Wilson, Ind.	47	St. John, Ill.	80
W. Butler, Ind.	16	A. Gillespie, Ill.	35
Sleight & Downing, Iowa	93	Schuester & Elsner, Can.	265
G. Wells, Iowa	101	Virgin & Schyler, Ill.	64
Morris & Waizal, Ill.	128	W. E. Dudley, Ill.	33
P. Waizal, Ill.	48	Crum & Thompson, Ill.	63
J. Dalbey, Ill.	163	S. Sidner, Ill.	56
Cramer, Ill.	23	N. Henry, Canada	14
A. Sinclair, Canada	94	S. McClung, Ill.	57
Seymour & Welton, O.	75	J. Fleishauer, Ill.	49
E. T. Holton, O.	55	Morton & Sims, Ill.	149
J. J. Deforest, Ill.	143	O'Neil & McConville, Pa.	28
E. Ulerich, Ill.	201	Day & Marsh, Ill.	90
Pelice, Ill.	43	H. Westheimer, Ill.	40
J. Baker, Ill.	101	E. Ardenbeek, N. Y.	16
P. Reily, N. Y.	22	J. D. Keller, N. Y.	22
S. B. Richardson, Iowa	64	I. Brown, Ind.	61
S. B. Richardson, Ky.	45	Ullman & Co., Pa.	11
O. W. Bedford, Ky.	13	S. H. Rosenthal, Ill.	116

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 4,134 head, compares with 5,130 head last week, and with 5,146 head average per week last year, and with 4,103 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, compares with 3,200 head last week, and with 3,507 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,507 head, at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY, OF THE MARKET.

Monday, April 24.—With less than 3,000 head of beef cattle in market, we have another decline of full a cent a pound, and a remarkably dull market—dull and slow at the opening, moderately active at midday, and very dull toward night; good smooth steers for retail butchers selling at 20c. a pound net, and the highest rates, and that for only a few of the very best bullocks, are 21@22c. The lowest grade range 14@18c., and upon all the salesmen appear to be willing to concede liberal estimates of weight. There are 265 Canada distillery-fed stock, some of them quite fat, selling at 19@20c. a pound, and owners say $15 a head less than last week, though we think that a strong estimate. We think the decline is $10, and it is in the same proportion upon good Illinois steers, of which the stock on sale is principally composed. These all sell, so say the drovers, at a loss, and pretty heavy upon that portion that cost present owners 10c. a pound on the farm. The expense of bringing a drove of Illinois or Iowa steers here, that will average 7 cwt., including commission and yardage, is now calculated at $25 a head. This, to insure profit to the drover, requires an average of 25c. per lb. net, which we think is hopeless for any market to come. It is true, however, that prices are somewhat affected to-day by the funeral ceremonies of the President, now in progress, as wholesale butchers are not much inclined to operate, and many of the retailers will not buy except at reduced rates. Government takes only 50 head this week, but 123 have been taken out to send to Baltimore. The actual receipts of fresh stock were 2,665 head; to which add 200 stale stock, and deduct 32 sold Saturday, 123 sent to Baltimore, 50 to Government, leaving 2,950 here to-day; and this appears to be more than can be sold, unless brokers concede a still further decline than they are willing to at 4 o'clock. The general average quality of stock is not quite as good as last week, though there is a good supply of such as are suitable for first-class butchers at this season. The Illinois and Iowa stock show good feeling, notwithstanding the high price of corn; and we hear that grass never was more forward there than it is now, so that we may hope the day of exorbitant price has gone by forever. The weather to-day is clear and cool for the season. We hear of 300 head of cattle at Albany, and a "light run at Chicago," for next week.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 25.—Owing to the ceremonies of the day the business of buying and selling cattle is nearly suspended. There was a little trade early in the morning to close out lots left over last night, and prices were scarcely as good as yesterday. Only one car-load of fresh cattle came in. There is one lot of very poor Canada stock, averaged at 13c. ℔ lb.—the tail at not over 10 cents, with a range of 12 cents in our quotations, which are 4@5c. ℔ lb. below the highest rates of this Spring, and all the indications are in favor of the butchers getting cheaper meat in future. This will be the case unless speculators who have bought cattle at 10c. ℔ lb. in Illinois hold them back for a rise. If they do, it is ten chances to one that they get a still greater fall.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

W. H. Belden, 143 fair 6½ cwt. Ill. steers, for J. J. Deforest, at 18c.

J. H. Williams, for S. McClung, 57 good 7 cwt. Ill. steers, at 18@21c.

Martin & Valentine, 101 Iowa steers, fairish, for O. Wells, at 18@20c. on 6½ cwt.

Sage & Hughes, 93 nice Iowa steers, fed by Sleight & Downer, in Marshall Co., who brought them to market. Home weight, 1,450 lbs., one of the best droves, sold at 20c. average—30 to Wolfmyer at $190 each were 21c.

Church & Hurd, 20 at Bergen for Stevens, coarse Mich. oxen, averaged 10c. Also, on their own account, 40 Ill. steers, 6½ cwt. at 18@20c.

E. Loughman, for Virgil & Schyler, 64 cwt., at 18@21c.

Teed & Wheeler, 149 Ill. steers, for Morton & Sims, 6½ cwt., at 18@21c.

Eastman & Brother ran out 163 nice fat Ill. steers for J. Dalbey, 7½ cwt. at 19@22c.

S. Ulery, 75 good Ohio steers and oxen, for Seymour & Welton, at 20c. average.

Conger & Coney, mostly at Bergen, 50 rough Canada steers and oxen, for Wood & Nichol, at 16@21c.; 41 Ill. steers, cows, &c., for B. Spencer, at 16@19c. on 5½ cwt.; 64 good Ohio steers for J. Yeazel, 7 cwt., at 19@22c., and 92 nice Ill. steers for A. Gillespie, 7½ cwt., at 19@21c.

Bartram & Colver, 90 Ill. steers for Day & Marsh, 7½ cwt., good flesh, at 16@21c.

B. Westheimer, 61 roughish Ind. steers and oxen for I. Brown, at 16@20c. on 7½ cwt.

O. W. Brown, 38 rough but fat Canada steers, oxen, and cows, 7 cwt., at 16½c. average.

McIntyre & Goff, for S. B. Richardson, 45 choice Ky. Durhams, 8 cwt., the best lot on sale, fed by J. Bedford in Bourbon Co., and sold at 20@22c.—11 to P. Ottman, laid 9½ cwt., at $195 each. Also, 13 prime Ky. grade Durhams for Bedford, at same prices.

S. B. Richardson, on his own account 64 prime Iowa steers bought of Frye & Cramer at Albany, at $155 ℔ head; rated 7½ cwt., and sold here at 19@21c.; 20 to Johnson & Bro., at $165 each or 21c.

H. Westheimer, 40 very good heavy Ill. steers for Wexel & Rhineman, 8½ cwt. at 20c. Also 80 Ill. steers for St. John, at 18@20c. on 7½ cwt.

Capt. Vail & Benedict, 90 fair Ill. steers for E. Ulerich 6½ cwt. scant, at 18@20c.

Schuester & Elsner, 265 good Canada distillers, 7½ cwt., at 19@20c.

E. Wheaton, 16 Lancaster County, Pa., steers for J. Brubecker at 21@21½c.; 1 pair 21c. They were laid at 7½c., and were held over from last week, losing money.

A. B. Mead, 101 Ill. steers for J. Baker, at 10@19c.; few 20@21c. on scant 7 cwt.

Murray & Glover, 111 Ill. steers, part of the Ulerich lot, 6½ cwt. strong, fair flesh at 18@20c.

P. T. Carey, for E. T. Holton, 45 Ohio steers, 8½ cwt., at nearly 20c. They were a thick lot of fat steers.

J. A. Merritt, 63 decent Ill. steers for Crum & Thompson, 6½ cwt., at 19@21c.

C. Sinclair, for A. Sinclair & Co., 39 poor Canada cattle, mixed, some very hard animals, 5½ cwt., at about 13c. average. Also 42 for McIntosh, equally rough and uneven, at even lower rates; 34 poor Mich. steers, oxen and cows, at 15@16c.

MILCH COWS—The very little call for fresh cows tends to diminish the number offering. They sell slowly, though occasionally at high prices for extra cows, one fine Durham cow selling for $160, calf included. Fair milkers command $70@$75, and common cows sell at $55@$65.

VEAL CALVES—The receipts are very large, many of them poor calves. Prices are 1@2c. ℔ lb lower, lots of fair veals selling right through at 8@9c. ℔ lb; good calves, 10c., and only the picked animals bringing 11@12c., with perhaps one in a hundred at 10c. Many are sold at 5@7c., and bobs at $1 25 @$2 50 each.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week.......7,696

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of sheep and lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ℔ lb., live weight, for Sheep, unsheared, 10@11½ cents; Sheep, sheared, 9@10½ cents.

The Sheep market is 1@1½c. ℔ lb lower this week than last. The supply on Monday morning was not large, yet the market was not lively. A few of the very best unsheared Sheep brought 12c. ℔ lb, and from that down on lower grades to 10½c. On Tuesday the supply was larger and the market livelier, owing in part to the anxiety of every one to get through with business before noon, to witness the funeral procession of the President. Prices were about the same as on Monday. There were three lots of extra good Ohio fat Sheep, all sheared. One lot of 93, fed by H. B. Ware, who has heretofore earned the belt, but must this year yield it to John M. Lafferty, Champaign County, Ohio, who has the best lot of sheared Sheep we have ever seen in this market—161 head, averaging 121 lb, and sold at 11½@11½c. ℔ lb. Ware's av. 103 lb, and sell at same price per pound. E. H. Motinser, Madison Co., O., has 190 head, av. 100 lb, and sell at 10½c. lb. It would be hard to find the same number of sheep at once in market of equal quality, or that sold more readily at top prices. Ordinary sheared sheep sold at 9½@10c. ℔ lb., and at these rates are more profitable for the butchers who kill for Washington Market wholesale trade, than the very fat ones, because fat is selling at 7c. ℔ lb. The market for fine wool pelts may be quoted at $3 as a top price. The price of sheep, although lower than it has been, is considered still satisfactory to the feeders of such good sheep as those we have mentioned. It certainly should be satisfactory to Mr. Lafferty to know that his ambition to be the best feeder in Ohio, has been crowned with success. It should also stimulate others to attempt the same thing another year.

R. H. Horne sold 4,019 sheep at $9 73 each, about half of them sheared; some were very light and poor.

McGraw & O'Brien sold 1,518 sheep, fully half of them sheared, at $10 40.

Chamberlin gives sales through Kase & McPherson, John Kase, jr., Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, and owners, as follows: 100 sheep, $19; 100 do., $16; 140 do., $14; 251 do., $13 10; 250 do., $12 50; 190 do., $12; 165 do., $11 87; 210 do., $11; 191 do., $10; 162 do., $9.

The lambs brought $6@$10 per head; wool sheep, 10@13c. ℔ lb., and clipped sheep 9@11c.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From Indiana—L. B. Clapp & Co., 82; J. E. Bailey, 333.

From Canada—Johnson & Terry, 79; Caleb Wheeler, 140.

From New-York—John Elliott, 175; D. Mosher, 18; H. Sheppard, 10; William Coon, 137; John Sheldon, 204.

From New-Jersey—D. Kent, 21; Andrew Robbins, 63; Rich and Bellis, 22; John Cornell, 22.

From Ohio—Fred. Friese, 209; Wm. H. McLean, 203; G. V. Fields, 372; H. B. Ware, 93; N. Granger, 192; J. Graham, 202; John W. Haines, 201; A. N. Bennett, 400.

From Illinois—G. A. Fish, 189.

From Michigan—N. Webster, 458.

RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—George Spicer, 120; Crittenden & Co., 350; H. A. Lamphier, 81; C. Clum, 15; R. Arkles, 77.

From Ohio—H. B. Ware, 87; H. B. Ware, 184; F. Quinn 290; Williams & Asbury, 77.

From Iowa—T. R. Gilmore, 289.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 4,580; Erie Railroad, 215; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 3,183; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 216. Total, 8,208.

QUOTATIONS—Brokers report the following: Western corn-fed hogs, ℔ lb, live weight, 10½@11¼c.; dead weight, ℔ lb, 14@15c. Distillery-fed hogs, ℔ lb, live weight, 10½@11c.; dead weight, ℔ lb, 13½@14c.

The hog market opened at Fortieth-st. on Monday morning with a large stock on sale, the result of an over-supply from last week. On the day succeeding the report of last Tuesday, there occurred a very material decline. In fact, a perfect stagnation of the market, and sales could not be effected at over 2@3c. ℔ lb reduction from prices current the day before; yet, under the belief that hogs were going still lower, a few lots changed hands, and subsequent events proved the correctness of such sales, for although there was no further decline, there was no advance, and for the rest of the week the market remained inactive, with a downward tendency. The almost entire cause of the depression has been the large increase in arrivals beyond the consumptive demand, and consequently they had to be sold at prices which would justify cutting the meat at the present mess pork quotations. Yesterday, there was quite an improvement in the average quality of the arrivals, and some improvement in prices, in consequence of which the majority of the stock on sale was closed out at the following range of prices, from which there is no change to-day: Heavy hogs not in demand; prime light lots 11½@11¾c.; medium grades, 10½@11¼c.; ordinary grades, 10@10½c.; still hogs, 10½@11c.

The arrivals for the week amount to	8,208
Corresponding week last year	8,814
Corresponding week preceding year	14,925

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.—Flour, Meal, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Wool, Hops, Tobacco, Hay, Straw, Lumber, Shingles, Oil, Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Dried Apples, Green Fruit, Vegetables, Cotton, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Saltpetre, Tobacco, Cigars, Cotton Duck, Hides, Leather, Oil, Petroleum, Coal, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Nails, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed, Castor, Sperm, Lard, Whale, Tanner's, Neatsfoot, Paints, Dyestuffs, Cordage, Bags, Bagging, Bales, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Saddlery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Metals, Glass, Tin Plate, Copper, Lead, Shot, Powder, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Cigars, Tobacco, Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Cotton, Cotton Duck, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wick, Cotton Twine, Cotton Bags, Cotton Bales, Cotton Ties, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Cotton Machinery, Cotton Seed, Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Meal, Cotton Seed Hulls, Cotton Seed Cake, Cotton Seed Soap, Cotton Seed Oil Soap, Cotton Seed Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Soap Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Soap Cake, Cotton Seed Meal Soap, Cotton Seed Hulls Soap, Cotton Seed Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Hulls, Cotton Seed Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake, Cotton Seed Oil Meal Hulls Soap Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls Cake Oil Meal Hulls